

**ALASKA BOYCOTT SUSPENDED : Wolf Kill Foes Focus on the Yukon**



**CORPORATE FRONT GROUPS**

Grassroots Capitalist Style

**MOVEMENT IN DISARRAY**

Big Enviro's, Bubba Clinton Get Too Cozy

**KITCHEN GARDEN PROJECT**

Harvesting Self-Empowerment

VOLUME II, NO. 4 SPRING 1995 \$4.95 (\$5.95 CDN)

**The  
Greening  
of  
Earth Day**

Starbucks • Daishowa • Snapple • Chateau Ste. Michelle • AMEX

**EDITORIAL****Look Honey, It's Recyclable!**

One of my favorite greenwashing commercials on television is the one in which that cute dog packs all of her puppies' school lunches in Reynolds Aluminum Foil and sends them off to school where the young pups unwrap their sandwiches at lunch time and drop the soiled foil in the oh-so-convenient recycling bins right there in the classroom. The message: unnecessary consumption is okay if in theory the product is recyclable.

Setting aside the dams that are killing off the salmon on the Columbia and Snake rivers to produce enormous amounts of electricity for aluminum smelters in the Pacific Northwest — I have never heard of a recycler that picks up aluminum foil from schools, homes or anywhere else, let alone foil that has been soiled with food. And somehow I don't imagine the pups will be washing the foil off first. In fact, I called that 800 number Reynolds gives at the end of the ad, and as it turns out, they acknowledge to those hardy enough to call them that next to no recyclers accept aluminum foil. Your only option would be to deliver it directly to a Reynolds Aluminum site.

On the first Earth Day in 1970, I was one of those school children who picked up trash around the school yard and local parks. It was a magical day. I felt a part of the world, and I felt a responsibility to it.

That day had a great impact on my life, as I am sure Earth Day 25 will have on the lives of many school children. The problem is that Earth Day has become an institution — another excuse for Hallmark to sell cards.

I think there is a conflict of interest in letting corporations — the very corporations that Earth Day was created to combat — underwrite Earth Day now. I simply do not accept that our society has come so far that these corporations are now environmentally responsible members of our community. They are not.

And I do not accept the logic that simply because corporations notorious for their destruction of the environment are choosing to exploit environmental consciousness that that is some kind of sign of how far we've come. The truth is that they hire the best public relations and marketing firms they can to help them sell more products. And if acting environmentally conscious sells more products... well, you get the picture.

No, things have not really changed. After all, if corporations have figured out that all they have to do is sing the praises of the Earth Mother, and we stupid-human-consumer masses will march zombie-like to the grocery store and buy more stuff, then we haven't changed at all. We are still merely mindless consumers.

Hey Fido! Wouldn't it be cheaper and more responsible to pack the pups' sandwiches in a small,

reusable plastic container?

Look: If after 25 years we still think that recycling is the answer, and we forget that the words "reduce" and "reuse" come before "recycle" in most environmental plans, then I'm not at all sure just how successful Earth Day has been.

I felt kinda guilty trashing such a holy cow that had so shaped my life. So I called Gaylord Nelson, who 25 years ago founded of Earth Day, and had a chat with him.

Mr. Nelson is justifiably proud of the impact Earth Day has had on so many. He gives it credit for the Clean Air Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Water Act — for modern environmentalism itself. In fact, while I argued with him that allowing companies such as Procter & Gamble and AT&T — companies whose names have graced our pages for their impact on the environment — to use the Earth Day USA logo in exchange for a handsome contribution to the group seemed inappropriate, he argued that, 25 years ago, these same companies would have never even considered affiliating themselves with environmentalism. He credits Earth Day for creating a climate in which environmentalism is good business.

But we're not talking about good business — we're talking about greenwashing! To that, Mr. Nelson says that it is our job — those of us who contributed to this issue — to ferret out and expose the greenwashers. Well then, if that is the case...

I fear Earth Day is, in fact, becoming just another "feel good" holiday, with irrelevancy just down the pike. We celebrate Columbus Day as a day off, ignoring that it immortalizes a butcher and a conqueror. And Labor Day in the U.S. is noteworthy only as the last day off in summer, not a celebration of hard working men and women. And how soon will it be before Americans don't even think of civil rights on Martin Luther King, Jr., Day?

Earth Day must not go down that road. The articles that follow may seem harsh — certainly not "feel good's" — but if the intent of Earth Day is to help our environment survive the onslaught of marketing and PR, then we need this wake-up call.

Playing "hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil" does nothing to stop corporate and government polluters and destroyers from polluting and destroying. They understand profits and votes and nothing else. We give them both. We, therefore, can stop them. But it can't be just me and the other contributors to this issue. We must all act. Soon.

One Dollar, One Vote! —ZDL

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# Letters

**DMI**

**DAISHOWA - MARUBENI INTERNATIONAL LTD.**

Edmonton Office

January 24, 1995

Mr. Zachary D. Lyons  
President  
Center for Economic Democracy  
P.O. Box 45517  
Seattle, WA  
USA 98145

Dear Mr. Lyons:

This is in regard to the factual errors in your article in the Winter 1995 issue of *Boycott Quarterly* entitled "Lubicons Fight Daishowa, Canadian Government for Survival."

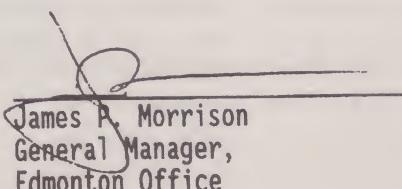
Please note that Daishowa signed a Forest Management Agreement with the Alberta Government in September of 1989 (not November 1988 as stated in your article). This agreement is not a land lease, as alleged by the Friends of the Lubicon (FOL), and it does not give Daishowa the rights of a land owner on these public lands which are in fact owned by all Albertans.

The FOL also claim that a Daishowa subsidiary commenced logging in November of 1990 and that a raid subsequently took place on the Daishowa contractor's logging camp. This is simply not true! Several local newspaper reports substantiate that a logging camp was destroyed by arson but that camp was totally unrelated to Daishowa's operations. This logging activity was in fact by an independent solid wood manufacturer for its own sawmill operation. The FOL also claim that this particular incident triggered their boycott action against Daishowa and if so, their actions are certainly based on a false premise.

It is interesting that the FOL boycott is based on nonexistent logging by Daishowa, which remains the only company in the area showing sensitivity to the Lubicon dispute. It is also very sad that the FOL have resorted to distorting information and inventing stories to help justify their actions which were apparently made in haste with total disregard of the facts.

Finally, assertions were made by the FOL concerning my letter and the DMI Fact Book suggesting that they represent two contradictory points of view. If the FOL were to read the documents carefully, they would discover that while Daishowa acknowledges that it agreed to respect the future reserve area of the Band, it made no commitments whatsoever to areas outside the reserve area.

We trust that your readers will appreciate knowing the correct facts about our activities and we hope they agree that a more constructive approach would be to join Daishowa in encouraging the parties directly involved in this land claim dispute to settle their differences as expeditiously as possible. Your readers should also be aware that a court action has recently been undertaken against the Friends of the Lubicon seeking an injunction against illegal activities associated with their boycott.

  
James P. Morrison  
General Manager,  
Edmonton Office

## ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE

# Sowing the Seeds of Self-Empowerment The Kitchen Garden Project

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by Amanda Payton

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Throughout the Puget Sound region of Western Washington State, low-income households face huge crises involving generally impoverished styles of living. Food banks are being pushed beyond their capabilities and the number of families receiving social welfare, particularly food stamps, is daunting. Nationally, one out of seven individuals is currently receiving food stamps. Here in the Pacific Northwest, this condition continues to grow ever faster due to the high levels of unemployment. Healthy men and women who at one time were self-sufficient cannot find employment or avenues to focus their

help improve their standard of living.

The sole activity of the Kitchen Garden Project (KGP) is the installation of complete vegetable gardens for low-income people as individually targeted household gardens, institutional gardens, and community gardens. This is an extremely effective means of addressing the immediate, as well as the long term, needs of low-income families. The KGP believes that self-empowerment is critical to the health and welfare of a community. We provide low-income families with an opportunity to take control, to whatever degree possible, by supplying themselves with an essential need: food.

The Kitchen Garden Project's

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*We want to address the problem of hunger by providing an alternative to existing programs which give out food.*

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efforts to help lift themselves out of poverty. Good, hardworking people need a place to turn to learn to help themselves. While government assistance is needed, it does not decrease the poverty level — they simply maintain it. The outlook is especially grim considering that need based feeding programs such as food stamps will probably be reduced in the upcoming years. The Kitchen Garden Project recognizes the needs of these families and offers them a place to which to turn to

mission is twofold. We want to address the problem of hunger by providing an alternative to existing programs which give out food. And we want to offer a lesson in sustainability, which is far-reaching and addresses issues surrounding survival in both urban and rural environments.

The KGP has one immediate objective and several longer-range goals. First and foremost, the KGP desires — for now and the future — to decrease the daily threat of hun-

ger and poverty facing low-income households within our region. Our long range goals are held to be of equal importance and relate directly to our immediate objective. The KGP wishes to help families learn to enable themselves by having the ability to take control of their lives. This comes from an understanding that positive social change stems from individual empowerment. We also desire to give willing and hardworking families a healthy place to direct their energies. In addition, the KGP wants to increase community consciousness by providing a sustainable method of food production.

The basic principle of respect for the project's participants is one that the staff and board of the KGP use as a guide in carrying out the KGP's mission. Education, our own and that of the families with which we work, is of paramount importance. Gardening is a practical, provident, and therapeutic educational tool that benefits individuals as well as the communities in which they live. The reintroduction of home food production as a means to empower people to sustain themselves is a principle in which the KGP firmly believes.

### Our History

The KGP's accomplishments over the last two years begin with a six-month period in the Spring of 1993. In that first season, the KGP, without non-profit status and as an Evergreen State College senior undergraduate project, installed 22 complete gardens. We subsequently realized the heavy demand for this type of project. Many applicants had to be turned down. As soon as we began distributing information

about the project, we received an immediate and steady flow of inquiries from households wishing to participate. Of those first gardens installed, twelve were built in the urban areas in and around Olympia, Washington, and ten more were placed at homes on a local Indian Reservation. Nineteen of the initial twenty-two gardens built were still producing food in their second season.

In 1994, we diversified and worked with low-income housing complexes, installing community gardens in the backs of parking lots and in common areas. We also installed a large garden in the shape of a women's symbol at a local battered women's shelter, and worked with the Head Start Pre-school program, putting garden beds in school yards. These projects were in addition to the many gardens which were installed directly in people's back yards.

In 1995 we have plans to install up to 175 gardens in four counties, including a pilot project in the city of Seattle. The Seattle project will serve as a starting point in an effort to turn the KGP into a regional organization in the Puget Sound. Also, we have the funding secured to work in the city of Tacoma to build a large community garden there. We will be working in conjunction with the Tacoma Metropolitan Parks Department and the property owners in an effort to revitalize a vacant neighborhood lot and to turn it into a productive community garden in which half of the plots would be given to low-income people without charge. We will install more Head Start Pre-School gardens, including expanding the number of beds at some of our existing sights. The Seattle project will include a garden at an elementary school. These projects will happen in addition to the majority of gardens which will be put in at people's homes.

#### **The Gardens**

The KGP's work is inexpensive

and effective, following a basic model of building gardens. Each garden consists of three raised beds made of 2 x 8 inch lumber planks. We construct rectangular boxes and place them on the ground at a site chosen by the recipient. We fill them with fresh, weed-free, high organic content soil and provide seeds, a pea trellis, tomato cages, as well as written and oral tips on planting, tending, and watering. During the growing season we follow up by distributing tomato, pepper, basil and herb seedlings. We also distribute new seeds to the previous year's garden recipients. Each household

determine eligibility. We collect names and addresses in late February and early March.

Armed with a schedule for each project area, the KGP begins installing gardens in mid-March and continues to build an average of four gardens per day until the end of May. Each garden site is visited at least four times in one growing season — once at the initial inspection, once at the garden installation, once when we return later in the growing season to deliver plant starts, and once towards the end of the growing season to witness the garden's productivity.

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*The work is hard, and not lucrative,  
but armed with a typewriter, a truck  
and rudimentary equipment, a person  
can start a project like this in their  
own neighborhood.*

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receives seeds for a total of three years.

The KGP works efficiently by following the same schedule every year. In February, connections are established and reestablished with local businesses and local individuals who help out with volunteer labor, discounts and in-kind contributions. By the end of February, flyers describing the project go out to targeted neighborhoods, food banks, Head Start Pre-school offices and other helping agencies. Low-income families who see the flyer and are interested are screened for eligibility and listed on the project schedule on a first come, first served basis. The KGP does not discriminate and serves all groups equally within the requirement of being low-income — below the federally recognized poverty level. Each potential site is inspected for access and the recipients are interviewed to

The KGP's greatest asset is the phenomenal spirit of volunteerism that exists in the communities in which we work. In 1994, with one paid employee and the dedicated efforts of volunteers and interns, 86 gardens were completed in Thurston and Mason counties in Southwest Washington State. The KGP has an excellent relationship with the Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington, where the project originated. Seven of the eight interns who worked for the KGP in 1994 were Evergreen students.

#### **How We Pay For It**

The KGP received non-profit status in July of 1993, after the initial 22 gardens had been installed in its first year. We were then ready to approach 1994 with the goal of quadrupling the output of the project by installing 100 gardens in the south Puget Sound region. Our proposed

budget of \$28,000 was nearly matched when we raised \$13,000 in cash and approximately \$10,000 worth of in-kind donations, volunteer labor and discounts from our local community. With those resources, we installed a total of 86 gardens in 1994.

The greatest portion of our funding has come in the form of grants from charitable foundations. In 1995, the KGP will continue to write grants to foundations around the Northwest and reach out intensively to the communities in which we will be working for both cash and in-kind donations. Our current plan for a long-term, sustainable income is to develop a subscription program, requesting that individuals and organizations make contributions based on the cost of building one garden, or a portion of a garden. This kind of a plan is the most direct way to reinvest a communities' resources back into the community. We plan to have this project well underway before the start of the 1996 garden season.

#### **Who Inspired Us**

The project's inception came from an interview that Richard Doss, the Project Director of KGP, had with Dan Barker about his Home Gardening Project (HGP) in Portland, Oregon. Dan Barker has been giving gardens away for eight years and has installed over 1,100 gardens for low-income residents in his area. He has written a book on how to give gardens to people. Barker is committed to seeing the project take hold, while focusing primarily on addressing the poverty in his own region. Richard copied the HGP's work, with Dan's help and encouragement, and we continue to glean some of our important resources from the HGP.

Deciding to expand into the Seattle area and making plans to form a regional organization has made it critical for the KGP to expand on the mold set by the HGP. Within the framework of building raised-bed

gardens for low-income recipients, we will, for the most, part put them anywhere we are asked, while still placing the majority of gardens at people's residences. We have had to integrate different models for our community and institutional gardens. We have also had to make sure that we have a KGP representative living in the direct area in which we plan to work. There are 60 miles between our base in Olympia, Washington, and Seattle, so it would not have been feasible to expand without one of us moving up there.

A key to the success of the Seattle and Tacoma projects will be the networking and close relationships that we have been developing with existing gardening organizations in those cities. We have had to make sure that our product is different and complimentary to projects already underway, or else the competition for space, funding and materials would frustrate all those involved. Every city should have a garden project, whether using the direct HGP model, or the adapted plan we have chosen to suit the needs of the particular communities and peoples with which we work.

Giving gardens to people is fulfilling and meaningful work. As Dan Barker says, "You don't have to go to Calcutta to combat poverty." And this sort of project can work anywhere. The work is hard, and not lucrative, but armed with a typewriter, a truck and rudimentary equipment, a person can start a project like this in their own neighborhood. Most of this article is taken directly from grant request texts which we have submitted over the past two years. Borrow what you like.

*Amanda Payton is the Seattle Project Manager for the Kitchen Garden Project and a member of the staff of the Center for Economic Democracy. For more information, or to contribute to, the Kitchen Garden Project, write PO Box 7821, Olympia, WA 98596, USA, (360) 943-9188.* ✓\$

## **References**

### **resources/information:**

American Community Gardening Association  
325 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA  
19106-2777

Common Ground Garden Program  
UC Cooperative Extension  
Los Angeles, CA  
(213) 744-4341

### **books:**

*Carrots Love Tomatoes: Secrets of Companion Planting for Successful Gardeners*  
By Louise Riotte  
A Garden Way Publishing Book

*The Home Gardening Project: How To Give Gardens To People*  
By Dan A. Barker  
send \$6.00 to  
HGP  
7300 S.E. Stephens  
Portland, OR 97215

*Square Foot Vegetable Gardening*  
by Mel Bartholomew  
Rodale Press

**Subscribers  
Save  
Resources**

**See Page 51**

## HAPPY EARTH DAY 25!

# Unveiling Corporate Front Groups

## Will the real grassroots groups please stand up

by Rosemary Brown

Beware: In cities and communities across the nation, so-called "citizens'" groups are being bred to champion the causes of corporations. Alongside their support for genuine grassroots organizations, hundreds of corporations and industries are bankrolling front groups to advance their own interests and profits. And they're using the money you spend on their products to do it.

Everyday, these corporate mouthpieces are working to convince legislators, the media, and the American people that they represent the public interest when it comes to issues like health, the economy, and especially the environment. With convincing names like National Wetlands Coalition, Consumer Alert, Citizens for a Sound Economy, and Keep America Beautiful, it isn't hard. But pull back the curtains and you'll find citizens' groups with few, if any, citizens; environmental groups bereft of conservationists; consumer groups headed by industry leaders; and justice foundations staffed with corporate lawyers.

Pawns for industry, these front

groups want to "set the record straight." Global warming is just a myth, proclaims the Information Council on the Environment. Pesticides do not pose health risks, say the American Council on Science and Health and others. Citizens for Sensible Control of Acid Rain report that the threat has been contained. And sweeteners that cause cancer in laboratory animals are safe for humans, the Calorie Control

panies have a lot to lose if citizens seek alternative energy sources.

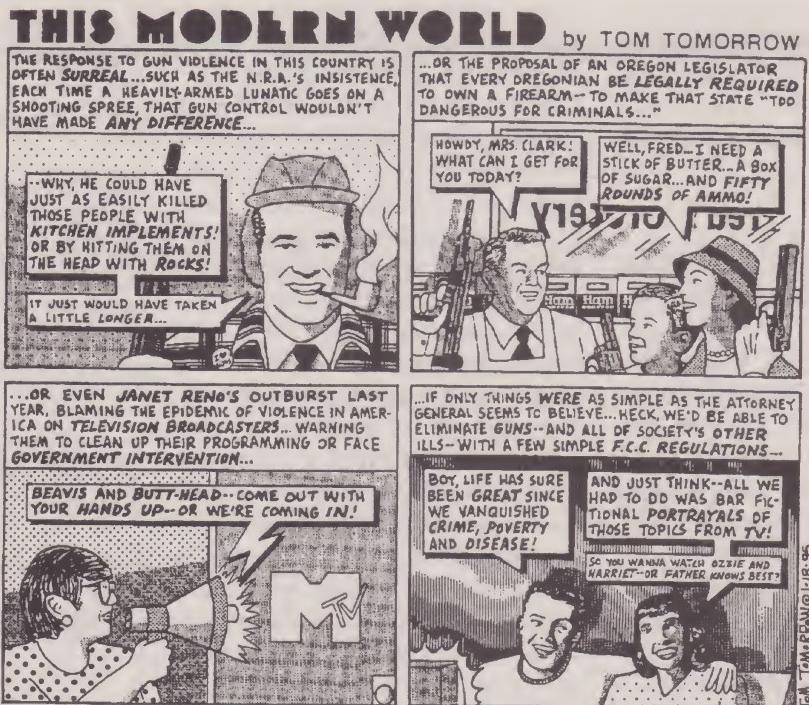
- Corporations within the food, drug and chemical industries — Dow Chemical USA, Kraft Foundation, General Mills, to name a few — fund the American Council on Science and Health. The Council for Agricultural Science and Technology boasts more than 150 corporate members from Agripro Biosciences, Inc. to Uniroyal Chemical Co. — all with an interest in pesticides and herbicides.

- Very few citizens are members of Citizens for Sensible Control of Acid Rain, but more than a dozen of the nation's largest and dirtiest powerplants are.

- Sweeteners saccharin, cyclamate and aspartame earn millions of dollars for the supporters of the Calorie Control Council — more

than 60 manufacturers and suppliers of low-calorie, low-fat and light foods and drinks including the NutraSweet Company, Coca-Cola, and Tate & Lyle Specialty Sweeteners.

"By using these names, groups are attempting to garner respect for themselves by riding on the back of



Council assures us. Sounds official until you look at the funding and members supporting these so-called citizens and research groups:

- The National Coal Association founded the Information Council on the Environment. With CO<sub>2</sub> emissions accounting for about half of the greenhouse effect, coal com-

the true environmentalists and consumer advocates," say Mark Megalli and Andy Friedman, authors of *Masks of Deception—Corporate Front Groups in America*, from Washington, DC-based Essential Information. They have peeled away the facades of 36 of the more influential front groups in America today (see "15 Top Funders," page 10), at the same time revealing the main corporate sugar daddies.

Everybody is pretending to be grassroots now, says John Echeverria, legal counsel for the National Audubon Society. "It's a classic tactic." With today's public concern for the environment, the corporations responsible for damaging it are worried. Their response — a proliferation of corporate front groups to downplay environmental crises and promote industry's inter-

ests of Shopping Centers, Amoco, and the Natural Gas Supply Association. Staffed by the Washington law firm of Van Ness, Feldman and Curtis, the coalition is led by H. Leighton Steward, head of the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company, the largest owner of coastal wetlands in the country.

One of America's most forceful front groups, Consumer Alert, maintains that acid rain, global warming, pesticides and asbestos have no serious impact on the environment or public health. Its backers — including Anheuser-Busch, Exxon and Philip Morris Co. — are leaders in the anti-environmental, corporate front group crusade.

Hijacking grassroots groups' organizing strategies, corporate front groups have mounted a backlash against environmentalists, consum-

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*...citizens' groups with few, if any, citizens; environmental groups bereft of conservationists; consumer groups headed by industry leaders; and justice foundations staffed with corporate lawyers.*

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ests.

So much so that it's hard to differentiate between genuine and phony citizens' groups. Take the Washington, DC-based National Wetlands Coalition, which is bent on weakening wetlands regulations. It helped draft legislation (Comprehensive Wetlands Conservation and Management Act H.R. 1330) to restrict the definition of wetlands, open them up to commercial development, and force taxpayers to compensate property owners (usually corporations) when environmental restrictions are implemented. In 1989, the coalition was formed and funded by some 60 concerns, such as developers, utility companies, and gas and mining corporations including the American Mining Congress, the International Council

ers and justice seekers. Wielding newsletters, letter writing campaigns, demonstrations, public hearings and conferences, they aim to beat grassroots organizations at their own game. And with corporate backing, they have more money and technology to do it.

"They stole the skills from us. They are duplicating the efforts of real grassroots groups," says Mike Williams, organizing director for Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste based in the Washington, DC area. But Williams contends that the truth will win in the end.

Kathy Kilmer in the Central Rockies Region office of The Wilderness Society is less confident. "The environmental movement is being harmed in the public's eyes," she says. But environmentalists,

bruised by the backlash, are learning where their weaknesses are and addressing them with information drives, strategizing workshops and community organizing.

And none too soon, because the front group phenomenon is escalating, particularly in the land use arena, says Kilmer.

#### "WISE USE" MOVEMENT

Together, many of these anti-environmental groups form the "wise use" movement that encompasses some 500 organizations. Originating in the West, the movement aims to continue to log, graze, mine and develop America's public lands despite the environmental consequences, says the Wilderness Society's Kilmer. "Wise use" groups try to block reforms that could hurt industries that profit at the expense of public lands. "Worse yet, American taxpayers help foot the bill in the form of subsidies amounting to \$800 million a year," says The Wilderness Society. These subsidies include uncollected royalties on hard rock mining, timber sales below cost in national forests, and grazing fee program expenses. Not to mention the cost and damage to public lands in barren hillsides, ruined watersheds, disappearing wetlands and diminished biodiversity.

Embracing mining and timber companies, ranchers, developers and chambers of commerce, the "wise use" movement also has ties to conservative Christian groups, including the Unification Church, birthplace of the "moonie" movement. What unites them is their desire to protect industry, not nature.

Sometimes they win. One of the most bitter victories is the gutting of the *Visions for the Future* document that would have protected Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem. Led by Pueblo, Colorado-based People for the West!, the "wise use" movement demolished the document's guidelines with propaganda, protests and

corporate dollars, leaving Yellowstone more vulnerable to miners, ranchers and loggers. The movement can also take credit for diluting vital clean air legislation, and keeping the 1872 Mining Law on the books, which gives anyone who finds mineral deposits on federal land the right to purchase it for \$5 per acre — a "gold mine" for mining companies.

Fifty-four masters of the backlash movement and their agendas are exposed in the *Greenpeace Guide to Anti-Environmental Organizations*, written by Carl Deal. "Under the banner of free enterprise, democracy and economic growth, these groups advocate nuclear power, fossil-fuel development, expanding landfills, mineral exploration in national parks, development of wetlands and the repeal of crucial environmental legislation," says Deal. "They create false choices for the public by pitting jobs, family values and the economy against environmental concerns."

Along the way they assault genuine environmental groups, calling them anti-American and anti-fam-

ily.

In Silver City, New Mexico, a local wise use group attacked environmentalists in a series of inflammatory ads that ran hourly for a month on two area radio stations.

"Did you know that modern environmentalism is rooted in pagan nature worship?" asked one ad. "The radical animal rights wing of the environmental movement has a lot in common with Hitler's Nazis. If they can succeed in assigning humans the same worth as all other life, they will be that much closer to their real goal: the dismantling of the technology and civilization which supports the human race," said another.

These excerpts and 18 other 30 and 60-second spots were sponsored by Minuteman Media Foundation, an Albuquerque nonprofit organization whose mission is to "educate the public in the efficient and responsible use of natural resources, and related environmental issues, by using popular media techniques," according to its articles of incorporation. The articles also reveal Minuteman's biased board of directors, including Al Schneberger, executive director of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association; Ronnie Merritt, president-elect of People for the West!; and Chuck Stocks, publisher of New Mexico Stockman. Other board members are linked to the New Mexico Mining Association.

"Minuteman's board of directors reads like a who's who of New Mexico's extractive industries," says Susan Schock, director of Gila Watch, a nonprofit organization working to protect the nearby Gila National Forest. Schock and her group were among those targeted by the ads.

Gila Watch and Sierra Club activists anticipated a backlash after several environmental successes, says Schock. "What the environmental community did not expect was the blatant fear and hate campaign that was launched."

Economic blackmail and hate mongering is what Mike Williams of Citizens Clearinghouse on Hazardous Waste calls it. His organization, like many others, is arming its constituents with skills to combat the anti-environmental backlash. With workshops, courses and guides, CCHW trains grassroots groups to counter distorted information and respond to intimidation tactics sometimes employed by front groups.

Boycott Chevron of New Mexico has another strategy. Charging that Chevron donates thousands of dollars annually to the "wise use" movement and corporate front groups, it has called a boycott of the company.

Genuine citizens' groups, environmentalists and consumer advocates are working to dash the front group masquerade and strengthen the genuine grassroots movement for consumers, justice and the environment.

Rosemary Brown co-edits Co-op America Quarterly. This article originally appeared in CAQ, and it is available in a special reprint of the Winter 1994 CAQ, entitled "The Business of Backlash: Don't Buy It", which is available from Co-op America, 1850 M Street NW, #700, Washington, DC 20036, USA. ✓\$

## FIFTEEN TOP FUNDERS OF FRONT GROUPS...



DOW CHEMICAL	EXXON
CHEVRON USA	MOBIL
DUPONT	AMOCO
PHILIP MORRIS	FORD
MONSANTO	PFIZER
ANHEUSER-BUSCH	AT&T
PROCTER & GAMBLE	ARCO
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM	

## RESOURCES

Clearinghouse on Environmental Advocacy and Research (CLEAR), 1718 Connecticut Ave. NW, #300 Washington, DC 20009, USA, (202) 667-6982

Western Organization of Resource Councils, 2401 Montana Ave., Suite 301 Billings, MT 59101, USA (406) 252-9672

*Masks of Deception: Corporate Front Groups in America*, by Mark Megalli and Andy Friedman, published by Essential Information, P.O. Box 19367, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

*The Greenpeace Guide to Anti-Environmental Organizations*, by Carl Deal. Available from Odonian Press, Box 7776, Berkeley, CA 94707, USA, (800) REAL-STORY.

*Let the People Judge: A Reader on the Wise Use Movement*, edited by John Echeverria and Raymond Booth Eby, published by Island Press, Box 7, Dept. 5AU, Covelo, CA 95428, USA.

# ...AND WHO THEY FUND

<i>Front Group</i>	<i>Stated Purpose</i>	<i>Industry Slant</i>
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND HEALTH	to provide consumers with up-to-date, scientifically sound information on the relationship between chemicals, food, nutrition, lifestyle, the environment and human health.	to convince the public that almost no food, drug, or chemical is harmful if consumed in moderation.
KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL	ridding America's roadsides of unsightly and hazardous litter.	opposes the national bottle bill because industrial members produce and use bottles (Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, Procter and Gamble), or are paid to dispose of trash (Browning-Ferris Industries, Waste Management of North America).
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL	protecting life, promoting health.	a way for corporations and industries to gain legitimacy with the public, their workers, investors and others through corporate safety awards and incentive programs that could discourage workers from reporting workplace injuries.
COUNCIL FOR SOLID WASTE SOLUTIONS	to address the plastics component in solid waste solutions.	to win public support for the use of plastics.
COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	to provide current, unbiased scientific information concerning food and agriculture.	supports America's dependence on the use of synthetic pesticides, food irradiation and herbicides.
CONSUMER ALERT	neutral educational and research organization which presents information in a fair and fully expositive manner so that an individual or the public can form an independent opinion on consumer issues.	to save money at the expense of consumer interests, such as safety, product testing, education benefits and health.
ALLIANCE FOR A RESPONSIBLE CFC POLICY	to ensure that the establishment of reasonable government policies regarding the further regulation of CFCs and protection of the stratospheric ozone layer be pursued on an international basis and be based on scientific facts.	to ensure that alternatives to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) remain available without regulation, and CFCs are only regulated by the Protocol and Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
ALLIANCE TO KEEP AMERICA WORKING	to protect balance and fairness in employer-employee relations and support policies that increase job opportunities and strengthen the competitive position of American business.	to fight against pending "workplace fairness" legislation that would prevent employers from permanently replacing striking workers.
NATIONAL WETLANDS COALITION	to advocate a comprehensive and balanced wetlands policy for the United States.	to open up America's wetlands to commercial development and force taxpayers to compensate property owners when environmental restrictions are implemented.
CITIZENS FOR A SOUND ECONOMY	broad-scale membership organization to represent citizens' interests.	to further the corporate agendas of its members by fighting (and winning) against regulation of Bell regional telephone companies, the Clean Air Act of 1990, California's Proposition 128, which would have created a regulatory office to enforce environmental measures and fuel efficiency standards for automobiles.

*List excerpted by Risileanne Wright and Rosemary Brown for Co-op America Quarterly from Masks of Deception: Corporate Front Groups in America (1991) by Mark Megalli and Andy Friedman and the Greenpeace Guide to Anti-Environmental Organizations (1993) by Carl Deal. Some of these corporations also give to genuine citizens' and grassroots groups. Reprinted with permission.*

## HAPPY EARTH DAY 25!

# FROM EARTH DAY TO EARTH PAY

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by John C. Stauber

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Next year will mark the 25th anniversary of Earth Day. The idea for the first Earth Day began in 1969 at the height of the movement against the war in Vietnam, when Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson borrowed the idea for a student environmental teach-in from the tactics of anti-war organizers.

On April 22, 1970, the event mushroomed into an almost spontaneous happening in which millions of Americans demonstrated against pollution in the streets, parks and schools of America. A massive grassroots environmental reform movement was born overnight.

The student organizers of the original Earth Day saw the common systemic roots of both the war against Vietnam and the ecological destruction of the biosphere. Denis Hayes spoke passionately to a Washington, DC, protest rally: "Our country is stealing from poorer nations and from generations yet unborn... . We're tired of being told we are to blame for corporate depredations. . . institutions have no conscience. If we want them to do what is right, we must make them do what is right."

That was then, but this is now. The new doctrine, according to current Earth Day USA President Bruce Anderson, is that "We're all to blame, everyone of us." And since we're all equally guilty, it's easy to forgive polluting industries. "If a business says they want to improve their environmental record, it's not up to Earth Day USA to be the judge and jury of their past behavior," says Anderson, a business consultant and solar architect.

Founded in 1991 by Anderson and Gaylord Nelson, Earth Day USA

plans to make the event's 25th anniversary the biggest eco-publicity blast of all time. But whereas previous Earth Day organizations protested the actions of polluting corporations, Earth Day USA is pro-business and has even hired one of the world's largest PR firms to plan, develop and execute Earth Day 1995. They welcome corporate involvement, aggressively pursue business funding, and scoff at concerns of corporate greenwashing.

good at penetrating the American consciousness."

The current annual Earth Day USA budget is about \$300,000 and quickly growing, thanks to business donations. For \$20,000, almost any company can become an official Earth Day sponsor. Further negotiations with Bruce Anderson can buy permission to use the official Earth Day USA logo. For \$7,000 a company can sponsor an issue of the newsletter which is mailed to

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*For \$20,000, almost any company can become an official Earth Day sponsor. Further negotiations with Bruce Anderson can buy permission to use the official Earth Day USA logo.*

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What about the decision by previous Earth Day groups to reject large corporate contributions? Anderson finds that notion annoyingly outdated. "Confrontation is the old way. We have to work together hand-in-hand, arm-in-arm, or we're wasting time, fiddling while the planet burns."

"If a company expresses earnestness and a desire to change, Earth Day USA works with them," explains Earth Day USA board member Jerry Klamon. "We would work with companies others probably wouldn't, because we see the need for the 'carrot' approach. These companies need to be nurtured and brought along."

Klamon's St. Louis group accepts funding from chemical giant Monsanto and other corporations, and relies on the donated work of corporate public relations firms. "We need to use tactics that people are habituated to following," he says. "These PR people are obviously

more than 4,000 grassroots organizers. Other corporate deals are available for as little as \$5,000.

### BUILDING "THE TEAM"

Earth Day USA has virtually no 'screen' — social or environmental standards — to determine which companies can be sponsors. So far, about 20 corporations are sponsors or are engaged in negotiations, including Ralston Purina, Business Wire, Church & Dwight, Procter & Gamble, 3M and News America FSI Inc.

In addition to selling sponsorships and seeking grants from non-profit foundations, Earth Day USA is contemplating the spin-off of another organization now called "The Earth Day Corporate Team," or simply "The Team."

According to an internal Earth Day USA memo, the Team would consist of "environmental leaders within corporations in the United States." It would be "organized as a

separate non-profit corporation," but its board would be dominated by the leaders of Earth Day USA.

The Team would "provide corporations with their own vehicle" for participating in Earth Day activities. The Team would also "enhance the fundraising opportunities for Earth Day USA and the other members of the Earth Day Family."

To protect its own image, Earth Day USA would "retain some independence from its corporate arm to preserve the innocence and inclusiveness of the Earth Day spirit."

For PR purposes, Earth Day USA has enlisted one of the world's largest public relations firms, Shandwick, to carry out program development and communications.

Bruce Anderson personally hired Shandwick's Dorf & Stanton (D&S) subsidiary after a breakfast meeting in Washington, DC, with their Senior Vice President Allen Finch. Dorf & Stanton charges Earth Day USA a greatly reduced fee.

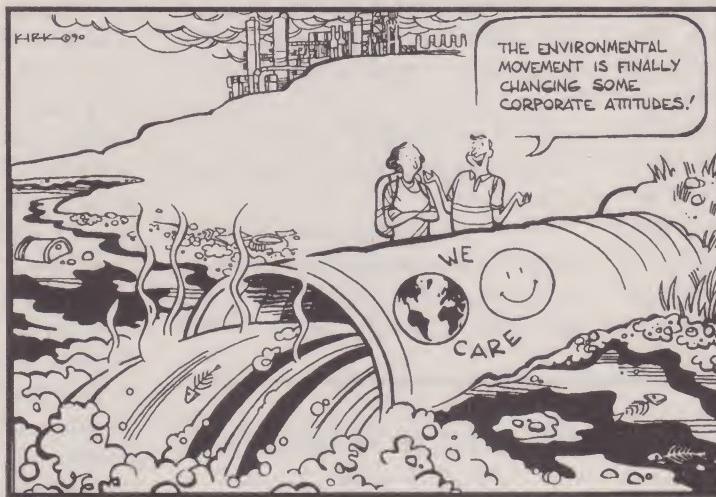
Anderson told PR Watch that he likes Allen Finch's attitude. "I see Dorf & Stanton's commitment to Earth Day USA expanding every day. He looks at it the same way I do: Earth Day is an incredible gift with a potentially tremendous impact."

"It's not up to us to be the judge and jury," says Earth Day USA President Bruce Anderson. His group uses virtually no environmental standards to determine which companies can sign on as sponsors.

Dorf & Stanton specializes in "environmental services." According to the firm's promotional material, "Our staff boasts broad experience . . . necessary to guide corporate environmental strategies. . . . From analyzing pending legislative and regulatory developments, to creating alternative product and packag-

ing solutions, we're helping companies . . . maximize green market opportunities, mitigate environmental risks and protect the bottom line." The bottom line at D&S contributes to the \$11,225,000 that parent firm Shandwick received in 1992 for "environmental PR".

Besides Earth Day USA, Dorf & Stanton represents Ciba-Geigy, Chase Manhattan Bank, Ford Motor Company, Hydro-Quebec, Monsanto, Pfizer, Procter & Gamble, Purina Mills, Sumitomo Bank, Tetra Pak and dozens of other corporate clients. D&S claims it "has access to the corridors of power at the federal level and every state capital, local business community and newsroom."



Someone else at Earth Day USA who has access to Washington's corridors of power is Gaylord Nelson. Since losing his 1980 re-election bid for the US Senate, Nelson has been a lobbyist for the Wilderness Society. Now he is also working with "13 different government agencies" and the Clinton administration to organize a huge April 22, 1995, event on the DC Mall that "will probably attract more than a quarter-million people".

#### PURE NO MORE

The term "corporate green-washing" wasn't yet coined during the original Earth Day, but it was already a problem. "Political and

business leaders once hoped that they could turn the environmental movement into a massive anti-litter campaign," observed Denis Hayes, the student leader of the 1970 teach-ins. "Industry has turned the environmental problem over to its public relations men. . . . We have learned not to believe the advertising."

PR Watch asked Senator Nelson if he is concerned about greenwashing. "No, the issue is overblown. If a corporation is moving to be green, that's just fine. Since 1970, there's been a dramatic change. Many of today's corporate leaders participated in Earth Day in college; it turned them into environmentalists. A couple of them were just in my office."

Nelson said he actually welcomes corporate co-optation of Earth Day. "We're not going to have a sustainable society unless all interest groups are on board. I'm glad to see corporations joining in. If they try to co-opt Earth Day, they'll just help spread environmental propaganda. I'm not worried about greenwashing."

Nelson has little use for the "I'm purer than you" attitude which he said infected previous Earth Day organizations.

Does it bother Gaylord Nelson that Earth Day USA is represented by a PR firm whose clients include some of the world's biggest polluters? Nelson scoffed and replied, "I have no concerns about that. They are a PR firm. They represent all kinds of people. It's like hiring a lawyer. If he represents a murderer or a crooked businessman, that's what lawyers do. Am I not to hire him?"

*John Stauber is the editor of PR Watch. For subscription information, write PR Watch, 3318 Gregory Street, Madison, WI 53711, USA.*

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## HAPPY EARTH DAY 25!

# A 'Movement' In Disarray

by Peter Montague

The environmental community in Washington, DC, finds itself in near-total disarray. They had put all their eggs in Bill Clinton's basket, and now most of those eggs are broken.

If anyone held a lingering hope for this President, Mr. Clinton laid it to rest in mid-January when he quietly killed the Chemical Safety and Hazard Identification Board. Congress had created the Board in the Clean Air Act of 1990 to "investigate the causes of chemical accidents, issue reports to Congress and other federal and state agencies, and propose ways to reduce the risk of injuries arising from the production and use of chemicals." At least 19 chemical accidents occur *every day* in the

agency has clear authority to investigate the causes. After an accident, industry investigates itself. At one time, Mr. Clinton evidently saw the need. He appointed 3 highly-qualified members to the Board, and they had already been confirmed by the Senate. But in mid-January the President quietly killed the Board in an apparent attempt to appease the Chemical Manufacturers Association and the disciples of House Speaker Newt Gingrich. The President seems to believe he can out-Republican the Republicans. The good news is that no one can any longer hold on to false illusions about this President's stance on environmental justice for workers and communities.

It took the environmental community a long time to recognize the truth about this President. When Mr. Clinton entered office, he im-

and the vast majority of local environmental activists (joined by Greenpeace, Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, and Environmental Action). To help Mr. Clinton overcome the people's opposition to NAFTA, several of the big Washington enviro groups formed the Environmental Coalition for NAFTA, which included Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), National Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society, and the World Wildlife Fund. "We [environmentalists] were one of the two big prongs the administration had to fight," said John Adams, leader of NRDC. "The other was labor. We broke the back of the environmental opposition to NAFTA. After we established our position, Clinton only had labor to fight. We did him a big favor."

Mr. Clinton returned the favor by giving the big enviros "access." He invited them into the White House to have breakfast with Vice-President Al Gore. "I can't tell you how wonderful it is to walk down the hall in the White House or a government agency and be greeted by your first name," said Brock Evans, the Audubon Society's chief lobbyist.<sup>2</sup> But getting friendly with the White House staff and drinking orange juice out of silver cups never produced any tangible environmental benefits. After all, what changes can occur if everyone is committed to maintaining lock-step with whatever the President proposes?

In May, 1993, in the presence of two dozen national environmental leaders, I heard John Adams of NRDC say to Carol Browner, head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "You are our general. We are your troops. We await your

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*Such risk assessments are a scientific sham because the necessary data on health effects of chemicals do not exist and will never exist.*

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U.S., and the Board was intended to play a role similar to the National Transportation Safety Board, which investigates airplane crashes and recommends ways to improve airline safety.

Both organized labor and the environmental community wanted the Chemical Safety Board very badly. Indeed, both workers and communities *need* such a board very badly. Real people are hurt every day by chemical accidents, and no

mediately started behaving just like his predecessor, George Bush. Still, after 12 years out in the cold, when this President snapped his fingers the big environmental groups wagged their tails like lost puppies happy to find a home, any home.

For example, the big enviros worked hard to give the President a victory on NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. There were two big centers of opposition to NAFTA — organized labor

orders." At that point there was already plenty of reason to be suspicious of this administration's environmental intentions; for example, in February, 1993, Ms. Browner had announced her plan to kill the Delaney clause, the only existing federal law based on the public health principle of prevention.

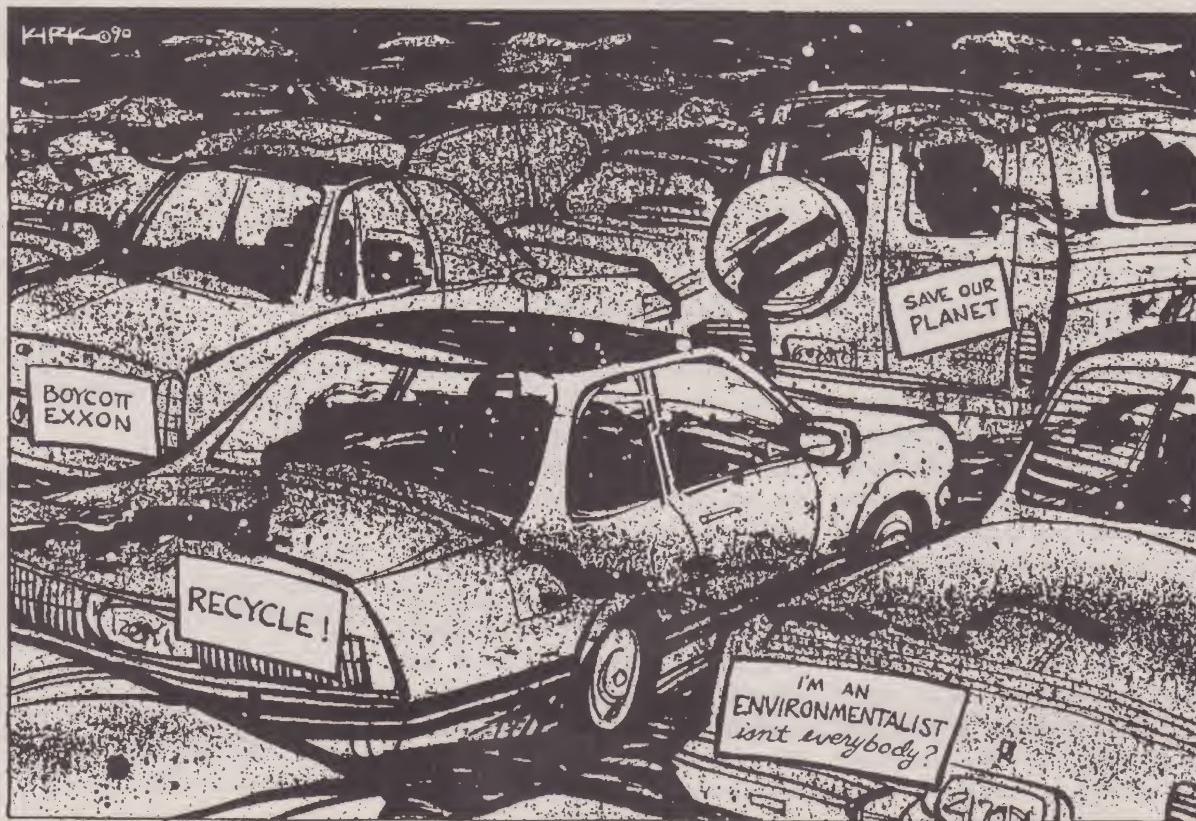
The Delaney clause prohibits known cancer-causing chemicals from being intentionally added to processed foods. It doesn't allow a small amount of poison or a "negligible" amount. It allows zero. Ms. Browner's idea — which she adopted directly from the food chemical industry — was to replace the Delaney Clause with a "one-in-a-million" risk assessment, which would allow "small" or "negligible" amounts of cancer-causing chemicals to be added to the American food supply. This was an idea that George Bush and Dan Quayle had been talking up, but it was Bill Clinton who actually proposed it in legislation. The Washington enviros supported the President's anti-prevention agenda because such support would continue their "access."

Currying favor with this President led the environmental community into several deep traps. For example, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) blundered into a terrible dilemma. To support President Clinton, NRDC caved in on Delaney. Instead of supporting prevention, NRDC is now pushing the "one-in-a-million" risk standard that the food chemical industry favors; NRDC is calling for elaborate "risk assessments" to be completed for every pesticide used on our food.<sup>3</sup> Such risk assessments are a scientific sham because the necessary data on health effects of chemicals do not exist and will never exist. Combinations of many chemicals are simply too complicated to study scientifically. Even more importantly, since the public cannot understand the technical details of risk assessment, the public is cut out of the debate as soon as risk assessment becomes the centerpiece of pesticide policy. The fight is reduced to NRDC's experts against the experts representing President Clinton and the food chemical industry. And since the long-term health consequences of

exposing people to many different chemicals simultaneously can never be known, risk assessments are built upon dozens of judgments, suppositions, and guesses. What seems to be a scientific debate is actually a debate decided not by facts but by political clout. But with the public cut out of the debate, who holds the clout? NRDC? Or the President and his friends and supporters in the food chemical industry — Monsanto, Dow and the others? It is hard to imagine how NRDC's "experts" think they can win such a political struggle without popular support.

It gets worse.

Now House Speaker Gingrich has seized upon the enviros' favored regulatory tool — the risk assessment — and is saying every government regulation must be accompanied by a risk assessment. Mr. Gingrich has proposed "The Risk Communication Act of 1995" which would require all government agencies to conduct a risk assessment and a cost/benefit analysis for every regulation that might affect "more than 100 people" — in other



words, just about every regulation.

The procedure for risk assessment is spelled out in the proposed law. Government will be required to assemble a "peer review panel" made up of "scientific experts in the appropriate disciplines with recent professional experience with the substance for which risk assessment and cost/benefit analysis is conducted." In other words, only scientists employed by the regulated industries are likely to meet the selection criteria as peer reviewers. These "peer review panels" will analyze the government's risk assess-

America; avoiding all ideas for fundamental reform that combine economic fair play with real protection of human health and the environment; in sum, never advocating a program that could catch the public imagination and spark a real revolt against the status quo.

The big enviros — and their supporters — have to recognize that the apostles of Newt Gingrich did not take power by lobbying in Washington. They took power by organizing at the grassroots level in communities across America. They did not appeal to voters by watering

*The big environmental groups... are too timid or too indentured to speak of the nation's real problems: the raw power that the global corporations wield over our jobs, our quality of life, our mass media, our elections, our legislatures, our schools, our courts, and indeed our minds.*

ments; if the peer review experts disagree with the government's experts, the proposed regulation will be shelved until government can convince the independent peer reviewers that the government is right, or until hell freezes over, whichever comes first. In Mr. Gingrich's hands, the enviros' favored tool, risk assessment, becomes a powerful political weapon for paralyzing, and thus further discrediting, many legitimate government programs.

This proposed law is a logical result of the big enviros' political style: caving in on basic principles such as "negligible risk" in order to be permitted to continue playing footsie with the power elite in Washington; selling out political allies like organized labor and the grassroots environmental movement in order to enjoy eggs benedict at the White House; allowing the President and his corporate supporters to define what is politically possible; never enunciating a clear, far-reaching program that confronts the chokehold that the corporate form has on

down their language and selling out their principles. Of course, Mr. Gingrich and his friends are lying about their intentions — they are saying they want to help the little guy when in fact most of their programs are aimed at consolidating the political and economic power of corporations and the corporate elite. But over the years most of the big environmental groups have been guilty of the very same lies.

The big environmental groups — the traditional environmental "movement" as they like to call themselves — now lack viable political ideas that can reshape and regain power by appealing to the American people. They are too timid or too indentured to speak of the nation's real problems: the raw power that the global corporations wield over our jobs, our quality of life, our mass media, our elections, our legislatures, our schools, our courts, and indeed our minds.

Because the traditional environmental movement is afraid to even whisper about these deep-seated

sources of the nation's ills, the movement now finds itself in near-total disarray; viewed as sell-outs and detested by grassroots activists who are fighting for their lives and their children's future in workplaces and communities across America; lacking political vision; fragmented; marginalized; dispirited; co-opted; stumbling in directions that can only reinforce the status quo.

It is time to abandon all hope of saving our communities, our health, or our environment, by tweaking government regulations. It is time for big-picture organizing in the nation's best political tradition. It is time to examine in detail how corporations managed to get out of control in a nation founded on the principle that the people are sovereign. Out of control, serving only their own narrow interests, corporations have set the nation on an accelerating downward slide. A bold populist political program to directly confront these unpleasant realities is the only road that offers any hope.

**Notes:**

1. Mark Dowie, "The Selling (out) of the Greens; Friends of Earth—or Bill?" *The Nation*, Vol. 258 (April 18, 1994), pgs. 514-517.
2. Quoted in Mark Dowie, cited above.
3. See Laurie Mott, Farrel Vance, and Jennifer Curtis, *Handle With Care: Children and Environmental Carcinogens* (San Francisco, Ca.: Natural Resources Defense Council, 1994).

See also REHW #408, #324, #326, and #345 for additional background information.

*Peter Montague is the editor of Rachel's Environment & Health Weekly (REHW), which is published by the Environmental Research Foundation, PO Box 5036, Annapolis, MD 21403, USA, (410) 263-1584, Internet: erf@igc.apc.org. "A 'Movement' In Disarray" originally appeared in REHW #425, January 19, 1995, Reprinted with permission.* ✓\$

## HAPPY EARTH DAY 25!

# Stopping Dioxin Exposure While Rebuilding Democracy

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by Lois M. Gibbs

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On September 13, 1994, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its draft "reassessment" of the health effects of dioxin. The scientific evidence presented in the 2,400-page report reveals that dioxin is much more dangerous and much more prevalent than previously reported. The EPA study confirms one common fear of grassroots activists: dioxin is a deadly chemical that is destroying the health of exposed people. The study also reports shocking and significant new information: the American people are full of dioxin; the average boy, girl, woman or man in the United States has almost enough dioxin in their body tissues to damage their health.

The report estimates that the lifetime risk of getting cancer from di-

Dioxin exposure can damage the immune system leading to increased susceptibility to infectious diseases and can disrupt the function of regulatory hormones. Infertility, endometriosis, birth defects, decreased testis size, impaired child development, diabetes, and thyroid changes are linked to dioxin exposure at levels just slightly higher than what the average American already has inside them.

### What is dioxin?

Dioxin is not a specific product of any process, but an unwanted by-product of many chemical, manufacturing, and combustion processes. Any use of chlorine in industrial processes, including incineration, results in dioxin formation.

Dioxin is the group name for many persistent, very toxic chemicals. The most toxic form of dioxin is

*Infertility, endometriosis, birth defects, decreased testis size, impaired child development, diabetes, and thyroid changes are linked to dioxin exposure at levels just slightly higher than what the average American already has inside them.*

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oxin exposure is between one in 1,000 and one in 10,000. At exposure levels 100 times lower than levels associated with developing cancer, dioxin is linked to severe reproductive and developmental effects.

2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin or TCDD. The toxicity of all dioxin and dioxin-like substances are measured against TCDD.

There are 75 chlorinated dibenzodioxins. Seven have TCDD-like

toxicity. There are 135 chlorinated dibenzofurans. Ten have TCDD-like toxicity. There are 209 chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Thirteen have TCDD-like toxicity. There are also brominated dibenzodioxins, dibenzofurans and biphenyls that have TCDD-like toxicity. But for these substances, little is known about their toxicity.

### Where does dioxin come from?

According to the EPA, only 50% of dioxin sources are known. Of these, 95% comes from combustion processes. Garbage and medical waste incinerators are the largest identified sources.

### Incinerators

Dioxin is generated by the chlorine content in the waste stream burned in medical and garbage incinerators. Chlorine is present in various plastics, mostly PVCs (poly-vinyl-chloride). When these plastics are burned, chlorine is released, and quickly reacts with available phenol compounds to form dioxin. The phenol compounds are present in wood and paper products. Dioxins are released to the air, end up in the bottom ash, and in the fly ash captured by pollution control equipment.

When chemicals such as PCBs, chlorinated benzenes and chlorinated phenols are burned in hazardous waste incinerators, chlorine combines with available phenol compounds to form dioxin.

### The Chemical Industry

Another major source of dioxin is the chemical industry, in processes

that use chlorine in the production of pesticides, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, detergents, solvents, and dyes. Herbicides such as Agent Orange and 2,4-D are made by adding chlorine to phenoxy compounds. Dioxin is formed as a by-product and ends up in the formulated end-product, such as the herbicide Agent Orange or pure PVC polymer, as well as in the process waste streams.

### The Pulp and Paper Industry and Its Wastes

A third major source of dioxin emissions are pulp and paper mills. Dioxin is formed in the pulp and paper industry when chlorine or chlorine dioxide is used to bleach pulp and paper. Naturally occurring phenol compounds found in wood pulp react with chlorine to form dioxin. This results in dioxin in paper products, paper mill sludge, and in the wastes from these plants.

### The Missing 50%

Although the EPA identified chemical manufacturing/process-ing and industrial/municipal processes as major sources of dioxin emissions, they had no data to measure how much dioxin is released from these sources. The EPA acknowledged that the "agency lacks sufficient information about emissions from known sources" (emphasis added) and has asked industry to "call in" with information on their dioxin emissions. Forest fires and vehicle exhaust are on the list, but known dioxin sources such as Dow Chemical in Midland, Michigan, Vertac in Jacksonville, Arkansas, and Monsanto in St. Louis, Missouri are omitted.

### How are people exposed to dioxin?

Dioxin, like DDT, does not break down easily in the environment because it bioaccumulates. This means that the body accumulates any dioxin to which you are exposed. Over time, continual low-level exposures will "build up" until subtle adverse health effects begin to occur.

Until the EPA report, most people thought they would be exposed to dioxin only if they lived near an incinerator, a contaminated site,

by Dr. Arnold Schecter of the State University of New York at Binghamton found dioxin in many food products purchased in an up-state New York supermarket. Schecter estimated that the average daily intake of dioxin is "at least 50 times greater than what EPA estimates is a virtually safe dose of dioxin."

### How does dioxin damage us?

The EPA report is full of new information on dioxin including information on how dioxin and dioxin-like chemicals (PCBs, furans) damage the body. Scientists have identified a series of steps that are necessary for most, if not all, of the observed effects of dioxin and related compounds. Once dioxin is in the body, the molecules of dioxin (the more dioxin you are exposed to, the more dioxin molecules present in the body) attach to specific receptor sites in cell tissue much like a ship pulling into a loading dock at a pier. These sites are normally used by hormones and enzymes to regulate certain activity in the body. When dioxins and dioxin-like chemicals occupy these sites instead of hormones and enzymes, select normal cell functions cannot be carried out.

Hormone activity, developmental/reproductive and immune functions are especially vulnerable to disruption of receptor site activity.

### We're Almost Full

One of the most striking findings of the report is the significance of what past dioxin exposures may mean for public health. The report identifies levels of dioxin in the human body referred to as the "body burden." According to the EPA,



pulp and paper mill or other direct source. Now we know this is not true.

According to the EPA, 90% of human exposure occurs through diet, with foods from animals being the predominant pathway. Animals are exposed primarily to dioxin emissions which settle onto soil, water and plant surfaces. Soil deposits enter the food chain through ingestion by grazing animals. People then ingest dioxin through the meat, dairy products, fish and eggs they consume. A recent study

some adverse effects of dioxins occur at levels slightly above average body burden levels currently found in the population and that "as body burdens increase within and above this range, the probability and severity as well as the spectrum of human non-cancer effects most likely will increase."

This means that, as a society, we have been accumulating dioxin and dioxin-like chemicals in our body. We are very close to "full" when it comes to the amount of dioxin that is known or expected to cause adverse health effects. It will only take a small additional exposure to "push" us over the edge and trigger adverse health effects. For most

phase-out of the industrial production and use of chlorinated organic compounds (including plastic, PVC).

Greenpeace has called for a national strategy for zero dioxin that would include these actions:

- EPA should place a moratorium on new dioxin permits.
- EPA should sunset existing dioxin permits.
- EPA should place a moratorium on all new incinerators and phase out the burning of chlorinated wastes at existing incinerators.
- The use of chlorine and chlorine-based bleaches in the paper indus-

## *According to the EPA, 90% of human exposure occurs through diet, with foods from animals being the predominant pathway.*

people, any exposure to dioxin, no matter how small, may lead to some adverse health effects. In other words, no amount of additional exposure to dioxin is safe.

### **How Do We Stop Dioxin Exposure?**

No amount of additional exposure is safe. So what do we do to stop dioxin exposure? Unlike some other societal problems, we know what it would take to stop emitting dioxin.

At the 2nd Citizens Conference on Dioxin held in St. Louis, MO in July, 1994, activists created two demands: 1) An immediate halt to the incineration of municipal, hazardous, medical, military and radioactive waste, and any such wastes incinerated in cement and/or aggregate kilns, or other devices; and 2) An immediate commencement of a

try should be eliminated.

- A timetable for the rapid phase out of PVC should be established.

So, we know what must be done. We have to get industry to place public health before private gain. And if industry won't do that voluntarily we have to get government to create laws and regulations to protect the environment and the health of the American people.

Simple, right? And we have to accomplish these tasks at a time when the prevailing political winds are calling for fewer regulations, less taxes and fewer restrictions on corporate power.

We can't effectively stop dioxin exposure without taking on some basic issues:

**Our political system is broken.** The vision of a democracy in which the

people use their power to elect representatives to protect and advance their interest has turned into a nightmare. In this nightmare, power comes from money and the ones with the most money have the most power.

**Our movement is not as strong, as inclusive or as united as it needs to be.** The Big 10 Environmental groups, with their ties to the President and Congress, have tended to see grassroots people as potential donors or postcard signers, not as essential players in the creation of national strategies. Grassroots activists, overwhelmed by their local battles, have not often had the time to step back and plan proactive, long-term strategies.

**Organizing a group to win change is hard, harder than it used to be.** People are too busy, too distrustful, or too unaccustomed to working as a group. The media fosters this trend away from community and towards rugged individualism by reporting too much bad news and not reporting about efforts to make things right. Every day we're inundated with tragic stories about things we can't do anything about. Rarely does the press cover stories about ordinary people organizing together to improve their lives.

We can't expect to win a campaign to stop dioxin exposure without overcoming the difficulties of organizing, strengthening and uniting our movement and beginning to build our democracy. But we can do it and we must do it. Not by creating a flashy 100 national organizations signed-on-but-just-on-paper-coalition where local people's involvement is limited to writing a check or sending clever postcards to their Members of Congress. This has to be hundreds of local coalitions figuring out how to work together to shut down local sources of dioxin and to create local, state and federal regulations and laws.

Dioxin is a wonderful national organizing issue. Here is a serious health threat to all Americans. Dioxin is the smokestack in everyone's backyard. Dioxin is the basis for building local coalitions of VietNam Veterans, La Leche League breast feeding advocates, farmers, Indigenous People, incinerator-fighting community groups, and victims of breast cancer and endometriosis. Here is the place to initiate a new dialogue with the American people on "getting government off our backs and then getting government on our side".

The EPA Reassessment of Dioxin gives us the chance to broaden and strengthen our groups and deepen our involvement in our local communities. Even if your group is deeply involved in local issues, dioxineffects everyone, and the EPA reassessment provides new, compelling information to share with Sunday school classes and PTAs. Dioxin provides grassroots activists with a terrific opportunity to reach new people and break through the labels that have been given us by the media and the corporations.

Dioxin can also be a powerful electoral issue. In the Times Mirror September 1994 poll on The New Political Landscape, the voting public is divided up into ten distinct political groups. Three Republican-oriented groups make up 36% of registered voters. The four Democratic-oriented groups add up to 34%. The largest block of swing voters, making up 19% of the electorate, are the New Economy Independents. This group is made up primarily of high school graduates who are underemployed and not optimistic, under 50 years-of-age, 60% female and strongly environmentalist. According to this poll, candidates of either party need the New Economy Independents to win a majority. If stopping dioxin exposure can be made into a stated concern of these strongly environmentalist voters, no candidate can win without jumping onto our band-

wagon.

**EPA's Plans**

The next step for the EPA is to review the comments submitted during the period of the public meetings. After this comment review period, the EPA's Science Advisory Board will meet this spring to evaluate the scientific merits of the reassessment.

Although EPA will likely move in a new policy direction based on the reassessment, the agency's plans for citizen input are unclear at this time. Policy discussions are happening on two levels; one at the upper levels of the EPA among agency directors. The other is the Dioxin Policy Forums, which includes a wide spectrum of "interested" parties from industry, government and environmental groups. This group has met twice since August, and is still mulling over process issues. EPA is considering holding "dioxin policy workshops" later this year. Whether these occur, or whether EPA acts in the next two years to drastically reduce dioxin exposure, is in the hands of grassroots environmental justice groups across the country.

**What is Our Plan?**

This two-year period provides a unique opportunity to bring together conservationists, environmental justice activists, breast cancer victims and breast feeding advocates to influence local, state and national policy on dioxin production and to change the way our nation makes, uses and disposes of paper products and chemicals.

The necessary platform to stop dioxin exposure has already been written and rewritten by a variety of national groups and coalitions. To turn any or all of these demands into reality, CCHW believes that a national network of local grassroots organizations must create local bottom-up, coalition-driven campaigns.

**A Dioxin Roundtable to Design a National Grassroots Campaign**

CCHW will convene a Dioxin Roundtable of Citizen Activists from around the country on the last weekend of March, 1995, in Arlington, Virginia. The goal of this Roundtable is to design the components of a national grassroots campaign to stop dioxin exposure. In 1986 a CCHW Solid Waste Roundtable came up with the McToxics Campaign, a successful four-year effort to limit the use of styrofoam in the fast foods industry.

The Stop Dioxin Exposure Campaign will focus on creating a public policy debate on dioxin in every American household that results in a clear demand for protection from further dioxin exposure in time for the 1996 electoral cycle. CCHW envisions a coordinated effort of grassroots organizations across the country all working to educate their communities and to build local coalitions of environmental and non-environmental groups to publicize the links between the paper and chemical industries, solid waste disposal practices, health problems and dioxin exposure. This network of activists can both focus on reducing local sources of dioxin and influencing the EPA and Congress to create a national dioxin policy that will encourage recycling, stop incineration and change industrial practices to protect the American people and their environment from further exposure to dioxin.

*Lois M. Gibbs is the Executive Director of the Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste (CCHW). If you would like to get started on building a network of local coalitions to stop exposure to dioxin, contact CCHW, PO Box 6806, Falls Church, VA 22040, USA, (703) 237-2249. To subscribe to CCHW's electronic Dioxin Bulletin Board, send the message "subscribe dioxin-l<your name>" inserting the name you want to appear in the subscriber list in the <>, to the e-mail address: "listproc@essential.org". ✓\$*

# A Dioxin Campaign Handbook from Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste

CCHW will turn the results of the Roundtable into a Stop Dioxin Exposure Campaign Handbook and work with groups around the country to turn the guide into action. But you don't have to wait for the guide to be published to get started.

## Getting Started: The First Ten Steps in Building a Local Stop Dioxin Exposure Coalition

1. If you're already part of a local group, you can skip the first step. If there is no group or if your once-active group has fallen apart, dioxin can be the reason to come together. First, get one or two people to read this guide. Then sit down with them and make up a list of other people who should be involved. Get a copy of this guide to each of them, ask them to read it and be ready to talk about it when they come to a get-together on a certain date. You've got the beginnings of a group.

2. Once you have a group, take the time to have a good discussion about dioxin. You could divide up the meeting into the same headings that are in this guide and have a different person take the lead on each heading. Your group really needs to take the time to discuss this issue and to decide to take a leading role in building the coalition. This is a big commitment and needs the active endorsement of your whole group.

3. Have your group brainstorm all of the possible local organizations that have a stake in stopping dioxin exposure. The Yellow Pages or any other source book with lists

of local organizations can help. If your group doesn't have enough diversity to make the best list, get other people to help with this process.

4. Everyone in your group thinks of everyone they know in any of these groups. An uncle? A member of their church?

5. Prioritize your list of possible coalition members. What groups will have to take a small step to join the coalition? What groups will have to make a major leap? Put the groups in order with the small step groups first.

6. Figure out which people in your group are best to visit the top ten possible coalition members. Get a clear commitment from your group members on who they're willing to visit. Role play what you'll say in these visits. You are going to be asking these groups to come to a meeting to discuss forming a local coalition to stop dioxin exposure. You are not asking the group to join. That will come later. Pick a date by which all first-round visits will be done. It may help to plan a meeting date at which this first round of prospective coalition members can get together. Put together a time line that allows you time to visit each group at least a few weeks before the initial coalition meeting date.

7. Hold the inaugural meeting of the coalition. Come with proposals that set up clear expectations of what will be expected of each coalition participant. How will decisions be made? Who can speak for the coalition? How will the coalition be funded? The best meetings are those with a clear set

of questions to be answered and an established process that lets everyone at the meeting have a say in answering those questions. The sample coalition statement at the back of this guide will help you get started.

8. Determine the sources of dioxin are in your community. This can be the first activity of your forming coalition. We will you write where you'd look — Chamber of Commerce, haz mat department, drive around and look for smokestacks, Superfund list, EPA, state departments that give permits?

9. Call CCHW for more information. We'll send the Campaign Guide, put you in touch with other forming coalitions, and help out in any way we can.

10. Get ready to change the country. Shutting down the sources of dioxin won't be easy. Industry will say that there just haven't been enough studies or that the existing studies are bad science. Coalition members will fight each other over strategies or funding. The Contract with America advocates will explain that regulation isn't necessary. But look at what we stand to win with a successful national bottom-up campaign. We get less cancer, stronger immune systems, fewer birth defects, and more people who can bear children when they're ready to start a family. We also get the beginnings of a rebuilt democracy based on the coalition efforts of local people who have figured out how to limit corporate influence and maximize public participation.

## HAPPY EARTH DAY 25!

# GOOD C.O.P./BAD C.O.P.: Biosafety, Biotechnology, and the Biodiversity Convention

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by Beth Burrows

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*"The Contracting Parties, Conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity...”<sup>1</sup>*

The Convention on Biological Diversity, also known as the Biodiversity Convention or the

the First Conference of the Parties (COP).

Just a few flights up from the glitzy casinos of the Crystal Palace in Nassau, next to a white sand beach by a turquoise sea, in rooms too small for the number of participants, with a tiny budget for an enormous task, amid a swirl of diplomatic, legal, and scientific papers and jargon, delegates and observers to the

*Governmental representatives from the Third World... had called for work to begin on a biosafety protocol months before the First COP, at a meeting in Nairobi. Norway and the East European states had supported the call, but the U.S. had come out against a protocol, stating that it was "not warranted".*

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Biodiversity Treaty, "opened for signature" in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development — the Rio Earth Summit. The stated objectives of the Convention were "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources."

By June 4, 1993, 168 nations had signed on to the Convention. By December 29, 1993, enough countries had ratified to make the Convention international law. November 28, 1994, delegates from the ratifying countries met officially for the first time; their meeting was called

First COP began the work of setting up an organization to administer and interpret a treaty. The goals that had brought them to the Bahamas were dramatic and inspirational. As Genetic Resources Action International noted:

"The Convention on Biological Diversity is seen by many as a landmark in the global struggle to conserve the biological treasures of this planet. For the first time in history, one legally binding instrument — signed by virtually all nations — attempts to bring together national and international efforts to safeguard what is left of the biological re-

sources on which peoples' basic livelihoods depend. It outlines a basis for committed national action in a framework of international cooperation. It firmly asserts that biological resources are subject to national sovereignty of the country that harbors them. It makes a worthy attempt to specifically consider local communities as valid actors in these efforts, and tries to be bold in looking beyond just how to conserve and use the planet's treasure chest and address the forces that are depleting that resource base in the first place: the current inequity in who profits from them."<sup>2</sup>

Sadly, the setting of the First COP seemed to be at odds with the goals. Ashish Kothari, of the Indian Institute for Public Administration, captured some of the irony in a short piece he wrote for the Non-Governmental Environmental Groups' (NGOs') publication, ECO:

"December 1 to 4, the Crystal Palace, Nassau, will host...guess what?!!...the American Dream Girls contest. A "beauty" contest where women from all over the world compete to look exactly the same. Diversity telescoped and collapsed into one homogeneous mass, even if a slim and shapely one....the same venue is hosting the conference on biodiversity...Peep into the conference room, and you see rows and rows of suited,

booted, and tie-choked delegates (and even NGOs!) all looking the same except for pigmentation differences; all drinking excessively iced water in styrofoam cups in an excessively cooled hall; all fitting into two neat compartments, one wanting money and high tech and the other wanting control over those wanting money and high tech; and all representing countries who aspire to the American dream...material wealth, eternal growth, and supermarkets filled with a deceptively endless choice of trashy consumer goods.

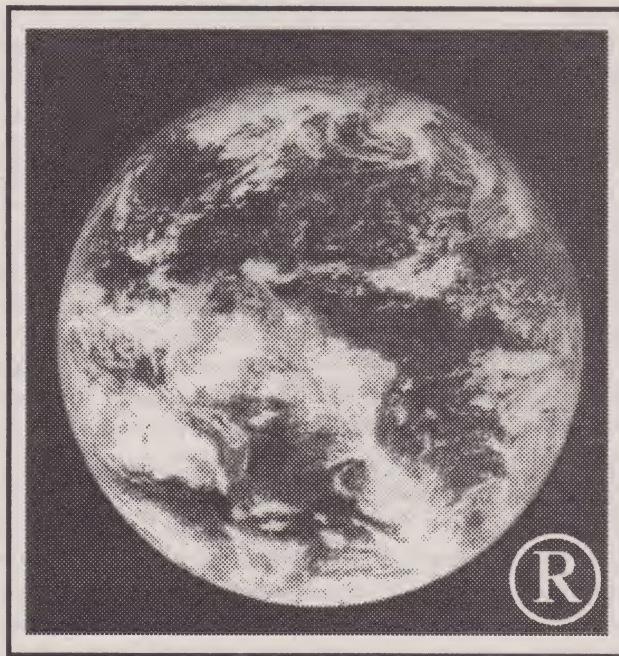
"...dream girls and ...conference delegates represent the destruction of cultural diversity (and) a sure recipe for the erosion of the traditions and attitudes which have helped to conserve and innovatively utilize biodiversity over millenia."<sup>3</sup>

It was easy to be cynical at the First COP. Nassau was hot and expensive. The first day of the meeting, hotels charged 75 cents a page for photocopies and NGOs began to consider the cost effectiveness of flying to Miami to bring back their own copying machines. There was a lot of styrofoam and plastic. Conference facilities were not always adequate: a moment after a delegate postponed his speech while someone went to look for the Arabic translator, for example, the Chair announced that French had mysteriously been replaced by music on the headsets.

Sometimes the proceedings were chaotic, sometimes abysmally slow. Meeting rooms would be changed suddenly, and frequently the only path to a roundtable discussion on

forests would lead past the roulette wheel of the Crystal Palace. There were endless technical issues to debate. This was, after all, the start-up of an organization that required a structure. Decisions had to be made about temporary and permanent funding mechanisms, about short, medium, and long-term agendas, advisory bodies, administrative bodies, and on and on. There was a lot of talk.

**"Determined to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations..."**



This vast international commitment to conservation was not based solely on environmental concern over species loss on Planet Earth. As a little United Nations Environment Programme booklet explained:

"While these extinctions are an environmental tragedy, they also have profound implications for economic and social development. At least 40 percent of the world's economy and 80 percent of the needs of the poor are derived from biological resources. In

addition, the richer the diversity of life, the greater the opportunity for medical discoveries, economic development, and adaptive responses to such new challenges as climate change.

"The variety of life is our insurance policy. Our own lives and livelihood depend on it."<sup>4</sup>

Genetic materials are the purported keys to the future of agriculture, medicine, and biotechnology. And the Biodiversity Convention might eventually set the rules for access to Third World genetic materials. Thus, although the U.S. was not an official "party" to the Convention because the Senate had not yet approved the treaty, the U.S. sent to the Bahamas a very large official "observer" delegation. As three cabinet secretaries, Bruce Babbitt of Interior, Warren Christopher of State, and Mike Espy of Agriculture, had attempted to explain to the leadership of the U.S. Senate in a letter and memorandum begging ratification of the Biodiversity Convention, the participation of the United States was based in economic interests, "most especially those of our important agribusiness and biotechnology industries." The memorandum explained:

"U.S. ratification of the Convention benefits U.S. agriculture by... safeguarding U.S. access to agricultural genetic resources, and encouraging conservation of such resources in other countries."

"The majority of important U.S. agricultural crops and livestock originated in other parts of the world, and the major sources of the variation essential to future improvements, through traditional

breeding and biotechnology, are located outside U.S. boundaries. Access to this germplasm is essential to continued improvement in the productivity of U.S. crops... The U.S. depends on access to foreign germplasm for plant breeding programs of such key crops as corn, wheat, soybeans, potatoes, cotton, and most vegetables... By becoming a party to the Biodiversity Convention, the U.S. will ensure continued access to genetic resources. Questions of sovereignty over genetic material and concern that holders of such material receive appropriate compensation for providing such material have begun to jeopardize U.S. access to foreign material, particularly in the developing world.<sup>5</sup>

The Bush Administration had refused to sign the Biodiversity Convention in Rio in 1992, partly on the grounds that it "threatened" U.S. technology — especially the U.S. biotechnology industry — and partly on the grounds that it would impose unfair financial burdens on the U.S. As it developed, Bush opposition to the treaty backfired in its attempt to protect the U.S. biotechnology industry as some of the gene-rich countries of the developing world began to hint at slamming the door on access to their plants and animals. When Clinton became president, his staff quietly induced a few environmentalists to discuss the Biodiversity Convention with the biotechnology industry. *The Daily Journal* reported in April, 1993:

"Since December (1992), Genentech and two other biotechnology companies, Merck & Co., Inc., of New Jersey, and Shaman Pharmaceuticals, of South San Francisco, have begun working with three environmental groups — the World Wildlife Federation, the

World Resources Institute, the Energy and Environment Study Institute — to draft a statement giving the treaty an interpretation that the biotechnology industry can live with."<sup>6</sup>

When the main product of the biotech-enviro meeting turned out to be the basis of the Clinton Administration interpretive statement submitted to the Senate, other environmental organizations, convinced that the interpretation undermined the spirit of the Convention, cried "Foul!" The controversy among environmental players was never quite resolved as the Biodiversity Convention came before the Senate.

August, 1994, a group of environmental and public interest organizations sent a letter to members of the U.S. Senate calling on them "to state the urgent need for a biosafety protocol before...consider(ing) passage of the Biodiversity Convention." As matters turned out, the Biodiversity Treaty did not make it to the floor of the Senate. Interestingly, the biosafety issue turned out to be one of the great controversies of the First COP. (There were many.)

Governmental representatives from the Third World (including the Group of 77 and China) had called for work to begin on a biosafety protocol months before the First COP, at a meeting in Nairobi. Norway and the East European states had supported the call, but the United States had come out against a protocol, stating that it was "not warranted".

The U.S., party or no party to the treaty, had been advised by its secretaries of state, interior, and agriculture that:

"One of the many reasons the U.S. biotechnology industry and the Administration believe it is essential to promptly ratify the Convention is to ensure that any biosafety protocol... does not place undue restrictions on U.S. export of biotechnology products."<sup>7</sup>

In Nassau, at the First COP, word circulated about a recent experiment done by University of Oregon scientist Elaine Ingham and graduate student Michael Holmes. The team had tested a genetically engineered bacterium designed to transform crop waste into ethanol. They found that the bacterium did what it is supposed to do and also did something quite unpredicted by its inventors. It cut the amount of beneficial micorrhizal fungi in the soil by more than half. Since those fungi are crucial to the ability of plants to take up nutrients necessary for growth, use of the bacterium in real agricultural settings would have been disastrous. If it had been given to farmers and had survived and spread in the soil, according to soil ecologist Professor Elaine Ingham, "we would be unable to grow crops" in those soils. According to Dr. Ingham, existing biosafety regulations would not have been sufficient to catch the effect discovered by her team.<sup>8</sup>

At the First COP, despite word of the Ingham experiment, despite recognition of the "grave potential environmental, human health, and economic impacts" of alien organisms (genetically engineered or not) introduced into any ecosystem, despite news of many unauthorized genetically-modified organism releases in the Third World, and despite considerable leadership on the biosafety issue by U.S. NGO's such as the Community Nutrition Institute and the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, there was strong official U.S. delegation pressure not to move on biosafety. The U.S. observer delegation begged others not to further delay U.S. ratification of the Biodiversity Convention by burdening it with a biosafety protocol -- an amazing argument considering that Jesse Helms, harsh critic of the Biodiversity Convention, headed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that would have to okay the Convention before it could go to the floor of the Senate.

A seeming boost to the work of biosafety proponents at the First COP came one evening after a Swiss delegation party for Convention participants. On the bus back from the reception, a member of the U.S. delegation let it slip that "we've got a Congressional observer on our necks." The Congressional observer turned out to be a woman from Senator Jesse Helms' office.

As word of the Congressional observer spread, it added weight to the argument that the U.S. was highly unlikely to ratify the

around the Biodiversity Convention were not Byzantine enough, by the close of the First COP, biosafety proponents began to hear a claim that those who fight for biosafety are really against biodiversity because the fight for biosafety is using up the desperately needed time and resources necessary to preserve biodiversity in more traditional ways... And so it went for those trying to prevent a genetically-engineered Chernobyl. They found themselves rewarded with a "real environmentalists don't

*The U.S. is expected to be a major financial contributor to the Biodiversity Convention (as are... European Union and Australia). So, in the end, the First COP faced one more irony: the ad hoc working group on biosafety will be dependent on voluntary funds from the countries that continue to dispute the need for a biosafety protocol.*

Biodiversity Convention as long as Jesse Helms reigned. Nevertheless, the First COP voted to establish an ad hoc working group to study the need for a biosafety protocol. Although the "need" for biosafety protocol was studied and resolved in 1993 by a United Nations Environment Programme panel, the First COP decided to put off work on an actual protocol and instead once again study the need for a biosafety protocol.

The U.S. is expected to be a major financial contributor to the Biodiversity Convention (as are allies with major biotechnology industry interests -- notably the European Union and Australia). So, in the end, the First COP faced one more irony: the ad hoc working group on biosafety will be dependent on voluntary funds from the countries that continue to dispute the need for a biosafety protocol.

Finally, as if the machinations

fight for biosafety" campaign, a campaign voiced by those at least partially underwritten by those reliable old lifesavers, the pharmaceutical companies.

The Second COP meets in Bali, in November this year.

#### Action:

At the First COP, NGOs from environmental, indigenous peoples', agricultural, and public interest organizations around the world issued a "Call for a Legally Binding Protocol". The call, which recommended a moratorium on the release of genetically modified organisms until a biosafety protocol has been achieved, is still open for signatures. To sign on, contact Beth Burrows at *BQ* or Richard Schweiger at Community Nutrition Institute, 910 17th Street, NW, Suite #413, Washington, DC 20006, USA, fax: (202) 776-0599.

#### Afternotes:

1 This phrase and the phrase in the next subtitle are taken from the preamble to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Article 2 of the Convention defines "biological diversity" as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems."

2 Genetic Resources Action International, "Agricultural Biodiversity and the Convention: A Briefing Paper," Third World Resurgence, volume 48, August, 1994, 15.

3 Ashish Kothari, "Biological Diversity and the American Dream," eco, CoP1, No.2, December 1, 1994, 1.

4 United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity Introduction, UNEP publication 94-04232.

5 Bruce Babbitt, Warren Christopher, and Mike Espy, August 16, 1994 Letter and Accompanying Memorandum of Record to George Mitchell, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, and Robert Dole, Minority Leader of the Senate.

6 Mark Thompson, "Promises of Protection Minimize Treaty's Threat to Biotech Industry," *Daily Journal*, April 22, 1993, 8.

7 Babbitt, Christopher, and Espy, Op.cit.

8 Professor Elaine Ingham, Letter to Beth Burrows, November 21, 1994.

*Beth Burrows, Director of the Edmonds Institute, is a regular contributor to BQ.* ✓\$

**BOYCOTT REPORT**

# Remember "Degradable" Plastics?

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by Zachary D. Lyons

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**Editor's note:** In April of 1991, on the 21st commemoration of Earth Day, the Center for Economic Democracy launched its monthly column, *The Boycott Monthly*, with a look at one of the biggest greenwashing marketing campaigns to date — degradable plastics. While what follows was written four years ago, the discussion still applies today, and the issue serves to remind us to be wary of more products being created to solve our societies' environmental crises. Sooner or later, we must take responsibility for our actions and learn to consume less.

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**Boycott: all degradable plastic products**

"Degradable" plastics have been marketed as the answer to the solid waste problems posed by plastics. But environmentalists and state and federal officials are crying foul, accusing several "degradable" plastics manufacturers with consumer fraud and challenging degradable claims.

Now plastics companies are scrambling to remove degradable claims from their products in much the same fashion they scrambled to affix such claims in the first place. Meanwhile, a coalition of six organizations is calling for a nationwide boycott of so-called "degradable" plastics, and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the attorneys general of no less than eleven states have opened investigations and litigation involving such "degradable" plastics manufacturers as Mobil Chemical Company and American Enviro Products.

The coalition, consisting of Environmental Action Foundation (EAF), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Coalition for Recyclable Waste, Public Citizen, Friends of the Earth and Natural Resources Defense Council launched their boycott of "degradable" plastics in December, 1989. They claim that "American consumers — particularly those concerned about the environment — are being misled by

tant ingredients for degradation, water, light and air, are simply not present. In other words, *nothing* degrades well in landfills.

But even if the most optimistic laboratory claims are true, it is questionable whether the degradability of plastics would have much impact on the aesthetic problem of litter, as most large cities have litter clean-up programs already in place, and most littering occurs in locations already

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*Now plastics companies are scrambling to remove degradable claims from their products in much the same fashion they scrambled to affix such claims in the first place.*

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a promotional campaign that falsely wraps itself in the banner of the re-emerging environmental movement."

The coalition's report, "Degradable Plastics: The Wrong Answer to the Right Question," lists six findings that the group says underscore the problems posed by the "degradable" plastics promotional campaigns. According to the report, degradable plastics will not extend the life of our landfills, will do little or nothing to solve the aesthetic problems posed by litter, have not been demonstrated to reduce the threat that plastic waste poses to wildlife, are interfering with plastics recycling, can pollute the environment, do not reduce, and may actually increase our use of plastics.

The report by Dr. Richard A. Denison, Senior Scientist for EDF, and Jeanne Wirk, Policy Analyst for EAF, states that degradable plastics will not degrade in modern landfills because the three most im-

littered, according to EPA statistics cited by the report. And, while in theory degradable plastics might reduce the threat litter poses to sea life, in practice it likely will not, because degradation is reported to occur more slowly in water than on land. Furthermore, even if these plastics did begin to break down into smaller pieces, wildlife might then mistake them for food and die of intestinal blockage or internal strangulation instead of mere entanglement. Clearly, it is argued, the better solution for plastics still lies with "reduction, recycling, strict anti-littering programs, and bans on the dumping of plastics at sea."

The issue of recycling brings up yet another problem — that degradable plastics will foul plastics recycling efforts. Because of the presence of degradable plastics that may compromise the integrity of recycled plastic products, RPX Resins, Inc., which recycles some three million pounds of post-consumer plastics

annually, states it has had to refuse whole shipments of plastics for recycling. And while degradable plastics manufacturers such as First Brands, which makes Glad Bags, claim on their packages that their bags are "Safe for the Environment," the report reminds consumers that, degradable or not, the production of all plastics uses several very toxic chemical compounds. Furthermore, the presence of degrading agents in plastics may, in fact, require an increased amount of plastic in the products, to insure product integrity over the useful lifespan of the product.

As a result, the FTC and the attorneys general of California, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin have opened investigations into claims of environmental benefits made by the manufacturers of so-called "degradable" plastic products. The issue here is whether companies' claims are, in fact, fraudulent, and whether well-intentioned consumers have been misled.

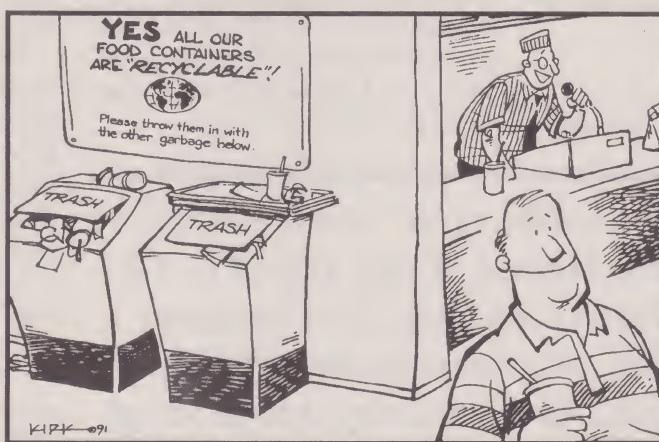
Litigation involving American Enviro Products, manufacturer of Bunnies Disposable Diapers, has led to fines and environmental claims guidelines for their products. Since the company settled with ten states, it has redesigned its products and its packaging. American Enviro may no longer make any claims of a product's environmental benefits without specifically stating what those benefits are, and having the scientific evidence to back them up.

Mobil Chemical Company, makers of Hefty bags, is still involved in similar litigation. Ann F. Gillooly, Litigation Counsel for Mobil, referred *The Boycott Monthly* to a March 29, 1990, press release from Mobil Chemical which stated that Mobil had decided to "delete the references to degradability on the packaging. The Company said it was

taking the action in response to mounting confusion regarding the definition of degradability." The press release did, however, clearly state that Mobil "will continue to manufacture its Hefty waste bags with an environmentally safe additive which speeds their decomposition when exposed to light."

Archer Daniels Midland, the agribusiness giant known as the "Supermarket to the World" and a major promoter of corn starch-based degrading agents for plastics, did not respond to our inquiry.

Webster Industries, makers of Renew and Good Sense trash bags, told *The Boycott Monthly* that it had removed degradable claims from its packaging in April, 1990. Like Mobil, Webster noted that it would



take some time for existing packaging stock to run out. However, Cindy Drucker, Manager of Environmental Policy for Webster, did state that no degrading agents are now present in Renew bags, and that Webster is in the process of removing the agents from Good Sense bags. According to Drucker, Webster is working to reduce the use of toxic additives in their bags by "phasing out the use of all inks and color pigments containing heavy metals." Drucker went on to say that Webster recycles all plant scrap, and is working to make thinner but stronger bags that would use less plastic by generating "more bags per pound of plastic material each year." Webster has also earned the Green Cross Certification Seal

for having the highest level of recycled material in its bags — 80% for Renew bags and 50% for Good Sense bags.

The degradable plastics confusion even led Seventh Generation, a leading mail-order catalog for environment-conscious products, to offer "degradable" plastic bags and disposable diapers for a short time. It removed these products early last spring in light of the reports questioning degradability claims.

In the meantime, the debate rages on over environmental claims. Environmental and consumer groups, state and federal authorities, and even plastics manufacturers are calling for a standardization of such terms as "degradable," "recyclable" and "environmentally friendly."

Still, labelled as such or not, degradable plastics may continue to pose threats to wildlife, recycling and the environment while offering questionable benefits. Should packaging state that degrading agents are present, whether or not degradable claims are true? For now it is up to the manufacturer

to decide, except where government authorities have already stepped in on a case-by-case basis. In the end, it is up to the consumer to do his or her own research.

We recommend that you check with your local recyclers as to whether or not they will accept "degradable" plastics. For a complete list of the companies involved in the manufacture of degradable plastics and a copy of the report, write:

Environmental Action Foundation  
6930 Carroll Ave, Suite 600  
Takoma Park, MD 20912 , USA

Environmental Defense Fund  
1616 P Street NW  
Washington, DC 20036, USA

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## BOYCOTT REPORT

# No, There Is Not A Snapple® Boycott!

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by Zachary D. Lyons

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**Editor's Note:** *Boycott Quarterly* has received numerous inquiries regarding a rumored boycott of the Snapple® Beverage Corporation (Snapple). At this time we have not been able to verify the existence of any boycott, organized or otherwise, of Snapple. Furthermore, we have received correspondence from officers of Snapple asking for our help in clarifying the situation.

**Editorial:**  
At the Center for Economic

However, the CED also believes that individuals and organizations who call for boycotts should conduct themselves in a responsible and accountable manner as well. Unfortunately, this is not always the case, so the CED is equally committed to setting the record straight when our research shows that a company has been irresponsibly victimized by an individual or organization that has not reported the facts fairly and refuses to retract its unfair presentations, or when nameless, faceless individuals or organizations spread damaging rumors of boycotts based on unsubstantiated wrong-doings, and do not come forward to take credit for their own actions.

the company allegedly gave money to Pro-Life organizations. No individual or organization has come forward to take credit for organizing the boycott of Snapple. Nor has any individual or group come forward to provide any evidence to support the allegations against Snapple. Of the three organizations that track and report on boycotts in the United States, the CED, Co-op America and the Institute for Consumer Responsibility, all report no knowledge whatsoever of anyone organizing a boycott of Snapple for any reason.

What follows is the complete text of a letter to the CED from Snapple's Director of Consumer Marketing, Jude Hammerle, dated March 1, 1993, followed by the complete text of a sworn affidavit we received from Snapple's Chief Operating Officer, Arnold Greenberg, which was notarized on October 28, 1992:

*Of the three organizations that track and report on boycotts in the United States, the CED, Co-op America and the Institute for Consumer Responsibility, all report no knowledge whatsoever of anyone organizing a boycott of Snapple for any reason.*

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Democracy (CED), it is our goal to provide fair and unbiased accountings of boycott disputes based on a trust we place in our readers to sort through the information we provide them and then decide for themselves, based on their own personal values and beliefs, what course of action they wish to take relative to any particular boycott. The CED is not anti-business, but pro-consumer empowerment. We believe that companies should conduct their business in a responsible and accountable manner, and that consumers should use their economic votes to judge companies.

If the Economic Democracy movement is to be successful in revolutionizing the way our society does business, those of us in the movement must hold ourselves to the same standards we intend to hold over the corporations we target for reform.

### Snapple®

The Snapple® Beverage Corporation (Snapple) appears to be a victim of just such an irresponsible and unaccountable attack. Some individual or group has been spreading a rumor that a boycott has been called of Snapple products because

"We have received several inquiries relating to a rumor that Snapple is providing funding or making contributions to anti-abortion groups. Such information is totally untrue!"

"Although we support many charitable causes and recently sponsored our Annual Golf & Tennis Benefit for NYU/Kaplan Cancer Medical Center which raised more than a quarter million dollars for Cancer Research, we do not support or provide funds for any organizations involved in controversial or political positions."

"We have tried unsuccessfully to ascertain the source of these untrue rumors. If you can furnish us with any additional information we would be appreciative. If you would also inform other people that this information is untrue, maybe together we can put an end to this

unsubstantiated rumor.

"Thank you again for your true concern.

"Yours truly, Jude Hammerle, Director, Consumer Marketing"

\*\*\*

"STATE OF NEW YORK; COUNTY OF NASSAU

" A R N O L D GREENBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"1. That I am the Chief Operating Officer of SNAPPLE BEVERAGE CORP., having its principal office at 175 North Central Avenue, Valley Stream, New York.

"2. For the last several months, we have heard rumors from mul-

"4. The principal charity which SNAPPLE supports is the KAPLAN COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER. For the past two years, we have sponsored



a celebrity golf and tennis outing at which event several hundred thousand dollars was raised through our efforts.

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*"Neither SNAPPLE, nor any SNAPPLE Distributors to our knowledge, make any contributions supporting either Pro-Life or Pro-Choice groups."*

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tiple sources in the Metropolitan New York City area, Long Island, upstate New York and recently from various sources in California that SNAPPLE purportedly donates a certain percentage of its profits to either Operation Rescue or to other Pro-Life groups. This affidavit is being furnished to you to certify that this outrageous rumor is absolutely false and untrue.

"3. SNAPPLE scrupulously avoids having the Corporation take any position on any political or sensitive personal issues. We do not make any contributions to any organizations that take positions on such issues.

"5. We also contribute beverages to genuine charitable ventures of every type and nature throughout the nation as do our many Distributors who participate in local charitable events.

"6. At no time has SNAPPLE ever participated in any program (nor to our knowledge have any of our Distributors) supporting any Pro-Life groups.

"7. We have attempted to ascertain the source of these outrageous rumors without success. We have also attempted to respond to every inquiry relating to this subject in letter form.

"8. After one of our representa-

tives explained the truth about our company to one organization on the West Coast, that organization continued to spread the rumor, despite our spoken assurance that it was false. I am executing this affidavit under oath to certify to any and all recipients that the information which we are furnishing is accurate and true.

"9. Neither SNAPPLE, nor any SNAPPLE Distributors to our knowledge, make any contributions supporting either Pro-Life or Pro-Choice groups.

"ARNOLD GREENBERG

"Sworn to before me this 28th day of October 1992, Martin Kramer, Notary Public, State of New York."

Anyone having additional information on the Snapple boycott rumor is asked to send that information to us at *Boycott Quarterly*, PO Box 30727, Seattle, WA 98103-0727, USA. For more information, you may contact Snapple as follows: Arnold Greenberg, COO, Snapple® Beverage Corporation, 175 N Central Avenue, Valley Stream, NY 11580, USA, (516) 872-4800.

*This article originally appeared in the premiere issue of Boycott Quarterly. Because of the ongoing confusion over Snapple, and in the spirit of this issue on greenwashing, we felt it important to present it again, in this issue's context and to our now larger audience. ✓\$*

**Subscribers  
Save Resources**

**See Page 51**

## BOYCOTT REPORT

A Grizzly Resort Planned for Colorado

# American Express Bumps Bears

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by Zachary D. Lyons

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"The Chief of the U.S. Forest Service has given final approval to a huge ski development in the San Juan Mountains that will severely impact what little remains of grizzly bear habitat in Colorado," writes Tony Povilitis, Senior Scientist with the Humane Society of the United States. "The four-season resort is expected to destroy chances for restoring the Great Bear to the State."

A boycott against American Express (AMEX), called by the Wild Rockies Earth First! and Colorado Earth First! is currently under way to pressure The Balcor Company into withdrawing from the ski resort project. The Balcor Company is a subsidiary of AMEX and a partner in the East Fork Joint Venture project with a Chicago developer.

"Our demands are that AMEX pull out of the East Fork Joint Venture and put the money they would have invested in development into protection of the East Fork area and purchase of private inholdings which would then be turned over to public ownership," states the Task Force's Phil Knight. "We hope that AMEX's withdrawal from the project will make it financially impossible to develop the area."

The proposed East Fork Ski Resort would develop 2,780 acres of completely undeveloped private land in the East Fork valley [of Colorado], and about 4,660 acres of adjacent National Forest land into a four season destination resort and ski area, according to Task Force materials. The resort would have more than 2,700 housing units to accommodate 16,700 residents at full buildout. The ski area portion of the

resort is currently designed for 13,500 skiers at one time, including at least eight lifts and one gondola.

"The Forest Service [has] issued a permit for the resort," the Task Force materials continue, "even though the resort would: destroy nearly 70 acres of wetlands; destroy 95% of the elk calving grounds in the valley...; disrupt spring and fall migration patterns for nearly 300 head of elk; reduce hunting habitat for a nesting pair of peregrine falcons, a federally endangered species; destroy prime grizzly bear habitat

ity to adequately deal with the impacts [of the resort].... Housing costs will rise, while most service-oriented jobs will be on the lower end of the pay scale. [The] transient population will increase and employment will be more seasonal. Off-site community services (such as educational facilities, roads, sewer and water systems and other utilities) will have to be increased. This will result in more complicated and expensive local government," according to San Juan Forest Supervisor Kirkpatrick."

"A recent analysis of the South

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*"It's been over forty years since renowned biologist Aldo Leopold criticized the Forest Service for promoting the livestock industry in the grizzly's last range in Utah," continues Povilitis. "Now, it's the ski industry that is being promoted in Colorado's last grizzly habitat."*

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within the historic range of the last grizzly bear killed in Colorado in 1979; and displace any wolverine, a state endangered species, that remain in the valley. In addition, the resort would build ski lifts right to the very boundary of the South San Juan wilderness area and would dump more than one million gallons of sewage per day into the East Fork of the San Juan River.

"The resort would bring nearly 10,000 people into the East Fork valley and, during the winter, about 5,000 cars per day. The resort would add an additional 12,000 people to Archuleta County. As a consequence, East Fork will 'significantly affect... the local government's abil-

San Juan ecosystem indicates that the 3,000 square mile area from the upper Rio Grande to the New Mexico highlands could support a population of 50-100 grizzly bears...," reports the Humane Society's Tony Povilitis. "Ample remote terrain, relatively low levels of human activity, lush vegetation, and favorable lower elevation habitats (which provide an abundance of berries, acorns, pinyon nuts, ungulate carrion, ants, and other bear foods) all contribute to a high-quality ecosystem for grizzly bears. Measures that would be needed to restore the grizzly through reintroduction or natural population growth from any surviving bears

include removal of livestock and roads from key habitat areas, and, most importantly, preservation of remaining bottomland habitat, where bear-human conflicts are most likely to occur.

"Tragically, the approved ski development will literally fill one of the least disturbed bottomland areas in the ecosystem—the East Fork of the San Juan River—with ski lifts, restaurants, lodging, parking lots, golf courses, tennis courts, equestrian facilities, etc., in order to accommodate up to 13,500 visitors per day. The ski runs would rip through mature Douglas fir, aspen, and spruce forests, continuing right up to the official South San Juan Wilderness boundary! In response to the ski resort, Vail/Eagle Valley-type development is expected to spread throughout the San Juan River drainage, south to Pagosa Springs and beyond. (Over the past few years, there has been a surge of land speculation along the San Juan River corridor, just in anticipation of ski development.)

"It's been over forty years since renowned biologist Aldo Leopold criticized the Forest Service for promoting

the livestock industry in the grizzly's last range in Utah," continues Povilitis. "Now, it's the ski industry that is being promoted in Colorado's last grizzly habitat. The Forest Service has a very capable developer in the Illinois-based East Fork Ventures, backed with American Express megabucks. And it finds a local community divided on the issue, which has been framed by busi-

ness interests in simplistic 'jobs vs. environment' terms. For some, like residents of the At Last Ranch, whose land would be partially condemned to make way for a highway, an entire rural way of life is being jeopardized along [with] the natural values of the ecosystem."

Three attempts to solicit a response from American Express to these demands and allegations, including one by registered mail for which *Boycott Quarterly* has a signed receipt, proved fruitless.

## The Boycott Quarterly

Colorado Earth First! and Wild Rockies Earth First! are calling for an international boycott of American Express due to their involvement in the destruction of the South San Juan. They are encouraging individuals to cut up their American Express cards and mail them back, demanding that AMEX pull out of the deal. They are also asking individuals to call AMEX and tell them how they feel about the destruction of Colorado's remaining wild lands. Colorado Earth First!

has supplied the following numbers to reach AMEX:

1-800-942-AMEX  
(student app. hotline)

1-800-528-4800 (24-hour service/personal)

1-800-445-7374 (24-hour service/optima)

"Colorado does not need another ski resort," insists Earth First! "Stop American Express and save the East Fork Valley."

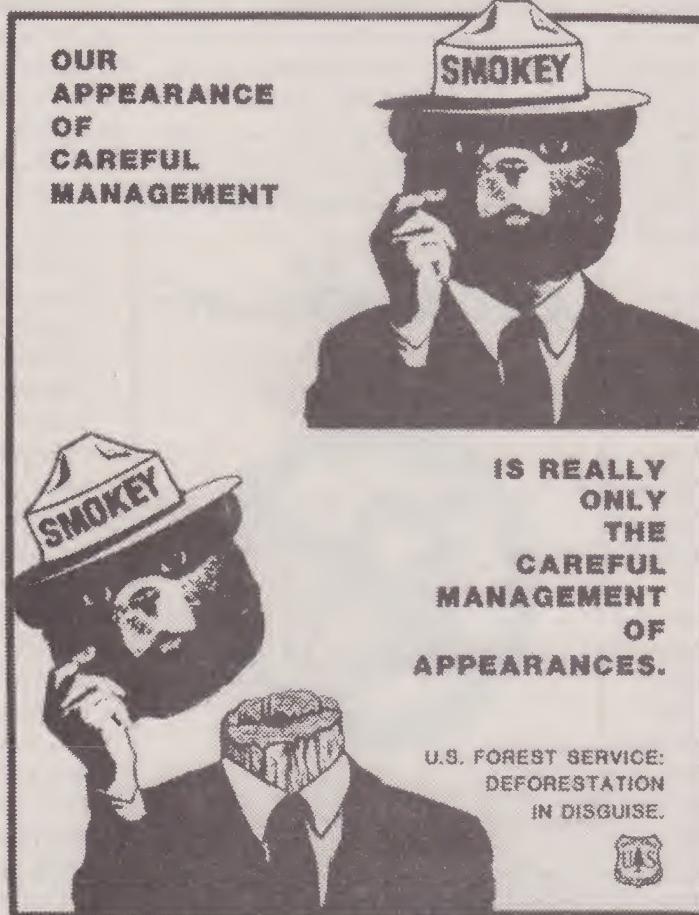
For more information, or to express your concerns, you may contact the Wild Rockies Earth First!, Colorado Earth First! or American Express as follows:

Wild Rockies Earth First!

Post Office Box 9286  
Missoula, MT 59807, USA

Colorado Earth First!  
Post Office Box 1166  
Boulder, CO 80306, USA

James D. Robinson, Chairman  
American Express  
World Financial Center  
New York, NY 10258, USA ✓\$



"Soon, chain saws and earth-moving machines will begin dismantling nature in the East Fork Valley, unless pending court actions are successful, or something unforeseen happens," says Povilitis. "It is saddening that few people even know of the great opportunity for Colorado that is now slipping away—in Leopold's words, 'its outstanding achievement,' the grizzly."

## NEWS & UPDATES

### Eddie Bauer Bags Burma

### Alaska Death Toll Tops 1,600

### Montana, Yukon Step Up Killing Campaigns

### Iams, Timberland Not Out of Iditarod

#### Human Rights

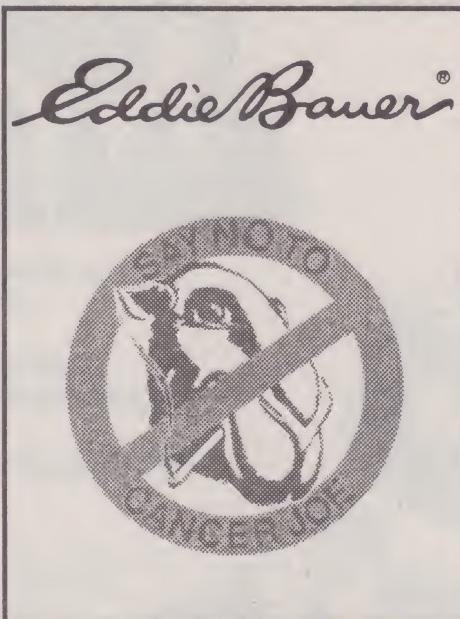
"The Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee is calling for a boycott of the planned Starbucks-Pepsi joint venture for a nationally distributed bottled coffee beverage," reports Committee member Brian Schmidt. "The Committee supports a boycott of all Pepsi products because of its investment in dictator-ruled Burma, and says Starbucks is rewarding a company providing financial support for dictators."

The Northwest Boycott Committee has added its name to the Nestlé boycott, demanding that the company stop its marketing practices that the World Health Organization has blamed for the deaths of millions of infants worldwide. The Committee is organizing groups in the Pacific Northwest U.S.

Eddie Bauer announced on February 1, 1995, its plans to pull out of Burma, which resulted in the Northwest Campaign for a Free Burma (NCFB) calling off its boycott of the outdoor clothing company. "After carefully reviewing the current situation in Burma, the company has decided to move its future business from all Burmese factories to other factories around the world upon the fulfillment of current contracts," the company said in its statement. And the Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee has announced that shoemaker Reebok has decided not to locate any operations in Burma. The four major U.S. companies left in Burma are Texaco, Unocal, PepsiCo and Macy's. Non-U.S. companies in Burma include Total of France, Nippon Oil, Daiwoo of Korea and,

from Britain, Rolls Royce, Glaxo and Unilever.

The campaign to free Burma has begun to move into a new phase, much like with South Africa. NCFB, the Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee and other Burma activists have announced plans to promote "selective contracting" laws for state and local governments which would



ban business transactions with businesses involved in Burma or Burma itself. Such laws played a major role in the successful campaign to end apartheid in South Africa.

INFACt has expanded its Tobacco Industry Boycott campaign. **RJ Reynolds** (RJR Nabisco), parent of **Nabisco Brands**, has been formally added to INFACt's boycott. INFACt's campaign is targeting the marketing of cigarettes to youth throughout the world. They cite examples such as Bucharest, Romania, where RJR Nabisco has im-

printed its Camel logo on yellow traffic lights throughout the city. "Promotions like this, and a long list of others including rock concerts by teen idols Bon Jovi and Paula Abdul which are sponsored by RJR Nabisco's Salem cigarette brand, are setting up future generations to be devastated by tobacco. According to the World Health Organization,

tobacco-related diseases will claim the lives of 10 million people each year within two to three decades unless people stand up to this industry and pressure them to stop," said INFACt's Executive Director, Elaine Lamy. RJR Nabisco joins **Philip Morris**, parent of **Kraft/General Foods**, in INFACt's boycott campaign.

A growing coalition of Pro-Life groups has called for a boycott of **Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals**, the U.S. subsidiary of Germany-based Hoechst AG. Hoechst is the producer of RU-486, better known as the "abortion pill", which the U.S. Food & Drug Administration has recently approved U.S. testing on in preparation for marketing in the U.S. The coalition, which includes American Life League, National Right to Life and Focus on the Family, is asking people opposed to abortion to boycott the company's other pharmaceutical products in an effort to force the company to change its mind about marketing RU-486 in the U.S.

#### Environment

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance has suspended its boycott of Alaska after new Alaska Governor Tony

Knowles canceled the state's so-called "wolf control program." The state-sponsored wolf kill in Game Management Unit 20A, adjacent to Denali National Park, had been videotaped by Dr. Gordon Haber, who was researching the wolf kill on behalf of the boycott coalition. The tape, which showed the cruelty and incompetence displayed by state game officials carrying out the program, received extensive play on many television networks, and resulted in the immediate suspension of the program, pending further investigation, in December 1994. In early February, the governor permanently canceled the program. Additionally, In Defense of Animal's boycott of the American Automobile Association for its active promotion of Alaskan tourism during the state's wolf kill program has also been called off.

Meanwhile, the Alliance reports that new legislation has been introduced in Alaska's State Senate which would authorize a bounty on wolves and allow unlimited killing, including death by poisoning, shooting from aircraft, "denning" (killing pups in dens) and "other restrictions that have long since been outlawed."

"This is laughable," says Stephen Wells, Executive Director of the Alaska Wildlife Alliance. "It's obviously sour grapes from extremist legislators disappointed by the recent cancellation of the state's wolf-kill program." The Alliance reports the 1994 wolf death toll at more than 1600.

With the end of Alaska's state-sponsored wolf kill, activists have refocused their attention on the Yukon Territories, where the territorial government has announced it plans to continue its massive wolf kill program for a third year. In Defense of Animals has joined ISAR in its boycott of the territory.

The Jemez Action Group (JAG) has officially called off its boycott of Stone-Washed jeans in the wake of passage of a federal law protecting much of the Jemez Mountains in

## Boycotts Banned In Canada? Daishowa Plays Hardball

On January 12, 1995, Daishowa, Inc. [see Winter 1995 *Boycott Quarterly* for background], announced that it had brought action in the Ontario court seeking an injunction to restrain Friends of the Lubicon from "using illegal means to threaten and intimidate Daishowa's customers into joining a boycott against the company," reported Daishowa to *BQ*. And while the company further said in the same statement that "the purpose of this announcement was to explain the reasons for Daishowa taking this action against the Friends of the Lubicon and to prevent any misunderstanding about the company's objectives," the statement did not explain any further in what way it felt the Friends were acting unlawfully.

Nevertheless, the Friends have been forced to agree to suspend their boycott activity in order to prepare for its legal defense. Reports the Friends, "the boycott, now in its third year, has convinced 46 companies representing over 4,400 retail outlets to buy paperbags from alternate sources and has been instrumental in convincing Daishowa not to pursue logging on Lubicon Lake Nation territories for the past three seasons."

The company recently claimed the boycott has cost them \$5 million dollars in lost sales. Friends has agreed to the temporary suspension in order to allow them time to prepare their defense, but the agreement also commits the Toronto Friends to refrain from urging the general public not to deal with Daishowa customers, among other restrictions.

Apparently what we are seeing is an example of the laws in Canada that are throw-backs to British

colonial rule which give corporations more rights than citizens. Remember that Canadians do not enjoy the guarantee of free speech that Americans do. But apparently Daishowa has listed the Winter 1995 issue of *Boycott Quarterly* as evidence of the Friends intent to spread their boycott to the U.S. And Daishowa wants the court to shut us up, too, apparently.

Well, I never!

First of all, if a corporation thinks its profits are more important than free speech, they'll get no help from *BQ*. And secondly, *BQ* is widely distributed in Canada. I assume that's where Daishowa got its copy. We are reporting the news on boycotts all over, not just in the U.S., and if the Ontario court is so intent on shutting up the Friends of the Lubicon, they'll have to ban *BQ*, I suppose.

Out of respect for the Friends, I encourage all free speech lovers around the world to write "Boycott Daishowa" in conspicuous (but legal) places, whether or not you agree with their cause.

Besides, I'd really like to see just how the Canadian government hopes to stop the boycott. Could the Friends then call a "Don't Buy" campaign? Or perhaps they could start a "Buy those guys' stuff" campaign. Is the court taking up cases against AT&T and MCI for telling everyone not to buy each other's products? Will the Canadian government force Canadian citizens to buy Daishowa products now? What will MacMillan Bloedel have to say about that? Will they sue the Canadian government?

Messy business messing with free speech and free enterprise, isn't it?

- ZDL

New Mexico from any further mining claims under the Mining Act of 1872, and given the ever decreasing use of pumice rock by manufacturers of denim products. In announcing the end of their lengthy boycott, JAG's Gary Schiffmiller noted that pumice use should decrease even more with the advent of alternative stone-washing processes he expects to be in operation in the near future. While **Levi Strauss & Co.** remains on the *BQ* On-going Boycott list for other reasons, **Lee, Wrangler** and **Jordache** jeans have been formally removed from the list.

Recycling Advocates has called for a boycott of all #3 plastic containers. The containers, made of poly-vinyl-chloride (PVC) apparently is getting mixed in with the recyclable #1 containers, known as PET, contaminating entire batches. Additionally, reports Recycling Advocates, "PVC is hazardous to the environment. Its components are highly toxic and accumulate in living organisms. One third of all the chlorine produced in the world is used in the manufacture of PVC. PVC has the highest cost to the environment of all packaging materials when the environmental costs of production and disposal are considered."

Paper manufacturing giant **Champion International** has become the target of a boycott by environmentalists in Tennessee concerned about the devastating environmental impact of Champion logging operations in that state and elsewhere. "Champion is now invading Tennessee's mixed-mesophytic forest (the genetic repository for many species that have been eliminated elsewhere) in East Tennessee bringing their Tennessee holdings to nearly 1/4 million acres," reports Boycott Champion. "Currently, Champion is the responsible party for more superfund sites than any other paper company in

the United States. If Champion accepted responsibility for its polluting practices, it would own several more including the dioxinized sludge in Walters Lake, Eleven Mile Creek and Penobscot Bay from their Canton, North Carolina, Pensacola, Florida, and Bucksport, Maine mills respectively." Some of Champion's clients which the boycott hopes to influence include *National Geographic* and *Time* magazines, Food Lion grocery stores, Office Depot and Nestle's Carnation.

The boycott of Montana has been extended, reports Phil Knight of the Native Forest Network. Montana continues to sponsor the killing of wild bison that stray out the



Yellowstone National Park in Montana. The kill is supposed to protect domestic cattle from the outside chance of catching a disease from the bison. "Over 100 [bison] have died this winter in what can only be described as a population control action—under the assumption they are a threat to cattle," says Knight. "Yet there has never been a documented case of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle in the field, nor has an honest, accurate assessment of the scope of the brucellosis threat been undertaken by the government agencies in charge of managing the bison."

#### Labor

The United Farm Workers (UFW) reports that the New Jersey State Supreme Court has ruled that freedom of speech shall be a protected right "on private property such as

large regional shopping malls." The UFW applauds the decision, which will increase its ability to promote its *California table-grapes* boycott. The December 21, 1994, ruling "opens the door for other states to expand First Amendment rights so causes such as ours can reach the American people where they increasingly congregate — in large regional malls," said UFW President Arturo Rodriguez.

Meanwhile, in Washington State, the battle between US Tobacco winery **Chateau Ste. Michelle**, and the UFW of Washington State (UFWWS) intensified dramatically in January after the winery unilaterally left the negotiating table on January 13,

1995. According to the winery, the UFWWS "rejected a comprehensive pre-election agreement, an agreement the winery wanted prior to that date, charging that "among other things, [the union opposed] allowing the company's entire agricultural work force to vote."

"They made a take-it-or-leave-it proposal, and we said we wanted to bargain and negotiate it," said union spokesperson David Martinez. "They made that proposal so that we couldn't accept it, so that even our organizing committee would not have voted for it."

*BQ* reported in the Fall 1994 issue that the winery had in fact previously stated it would not allow for a union until state law guaranteed farm workers the right to organize, in stark contrast to the winery's proposed union elections proposed in December 1994. And in the winery's January 17, 1995, press release, the winery stated, "the winery will continue to support the right of its workers to vote on union representation and is hopeful that the state legislature will reconsider farm labor legislation to ensure a fair and reasonable process for all parties," apparently forgetting suddenly that the winery's vineyard workers have no

such right. "We are obviously disappointed that the union did not accept this proposal," said Chateau Ste. Michelle's Mark Jennings. "It would have been in the best interest of all parties to hold a democratic election now and we're still open to that possibility." Though it should be noted that allowing all workers to vote, including temporary workers, allows the winery the opportunity to "stack-the-deck". The winery has refused further negotiations to date.

In response to the winery's actions, the UFWWS has chosen to step up its boycott campaign, and has extended it to the winery's parent company, **US Tobacco**, calling on consumers to boycott **Skoal** and **Copenhagen** chewing tobacco in support of the farm workers' struggle with the tobacco giant.

The **NBC** television network came in third in the November 1994 network ratings sweeps, losing a full 4% marketshare from 1993. NBC finished third in the previous sweeps in May 1994, reports Steven Newman of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians Local 53 (NABET-CWA Local 53). The union has been boycotting the network since April of last year, after the network's contract with the union expired. The network has been trying to impose significant concessions on the union, says Newman, including loss of meal periods and paid travel time, the de-unionizing of many jobs and pay reductions of as much as 60%. Meanwhile, the **Fox Network** was the only one of the big four U.S. networks to show significant marketshare growth in November. ABC apparently has become the target of a boycott itself by Latin American leaders who believe the network has neglected to provide adequate programming portraying Latin Americans. *BQ* is investigating this boycott for the next issue.

**Major League Baseball** has become the target of two boycotts — as of press time — because of the ongoing players strike, which began

## Belly-Aching About Boycotts The Travel Industry Whines

If you read *The Los Angeles Times* or the *Washington Post*, or any of a number of papers, you may have read lately about how misdirected and destructive tourism boycotts can be. That's because, in the wake of the successful boycotts of Arizona, Miami, Colorado and Alaska, among others, the spin doctors at the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) are hard at work attacking tourism boycotts, and traveleditors who receive big bucks from tourist destinations targeted by boycotts are more than happy to oblige them.

The TIA is portraying the issue as a conflict of rights: the right to move freely and the right to free speech. "[TIA] believes that Americans should be allowed to exercise their Constitutionally protected right to move freely from place to place, that is, to travel," reads the TIA statement, *Boycotts And The Right to Travel: Fundamental Rights Clash*. "Similarly, we believe that individuals have a right to boycott and should be able to do so. Sadly, a call to boycott a tourism destination creates a dilemma between these rights for all Americans."

"Confronted with a clash of rights, it is up to the individual or corporate conscience as to which right is more important," the statement continues. "We urge that every consideration be given to the harm and damage done when one calls for an action that restricts the right to travel."

"We encourage all parties who have strong convictions on these issues to become directly involved in the processes designed to avoid conflict and achieve solution without the need for boycotts and the harm they inevitably cause."

First of all, if a boycott did not threaten to do harm, it would have

no chance of success. After all, it is a coercive tactic. That is why *BQ* encourages would-be boycott organizers to exhaust all possible avenues of education and negotiation before taking the last resort of calling a boycott. Nevertheless, a boycott is meant to harm.

As for the TIA's assertion that tourism boycotts restrict the right to travel, or that they are even a conflict of rights: they are not. Tourism boycotts, like all boycotts, are voluntary acts carried out by "parties who have strong convictions" who have borne witness to the issues raised by the boycotting organization and have chosen to honor that organization's request. No one is forced to boycott. In fact, that is why boycotts are so powerful. One cannot force another to boycott or not boycott in a free-market economy. Choice becomes a powerful commodity.

And just because we have rights does not mean we are required to exercise them. We can travel, and we can not travel. We can boycott, and we can not boycott. Choosing not to travel in order to honor a boycott of a tourism destination is not a clash of rights — it is a free choice made in a society made free by those rights.

It seems to me that the TIA is more interested in discouraging you from exercising your rights than boycotters are. They are quite clearly discouraging individuals from thinking for themselves. They are asking you to listen to their public relations drivel instead.

Do what you want. Live with your own conscience. The tourism industry has a right to make money, but that does not require you to give them yours!

- ZDL

last August. Boycott Baseball '95 believes that the big losers in the strike are baseball fans. "The players are 'choosing to be out of work when many Americans can't even feed their families," says Douglas Hanover, organizer of the boycott. "The owners seem to think minor leaguers, retired players and people who have never played baseball are the answer. Both need a 'wake-up call'."

The American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, is asking its members to boycott any games played by teams using replacements for striking players. The union has also urged Congress "to act quickly to remove anti-trust protections previously given to baseball, specifically in respect to collective bargaining with baseball players." Meanwhile, as *BQ* went to press, the Teamsters announced they would not be crossing picket lines to deliver concessionary supplies to the stadiums their members service, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed their support for the striking players at their annual meeting in Florida, stating "like all too many AFL-CIO trade unionists, [the players'] employers have brought in scabs to continue operations."

#### Consumer Safety

Food & Water, Inc., has called for a boycott of Land O' Lakes dairy products. The company, one of the largest dairy producers in the U.S., continues to support the use of synthetic bovine growth hormone (BGH), charges the group. Since BGH was approved for use in the U.S. in February 1994, farm, animal rights, health and food safety activists have been battling to keep BGH-free dairy products readily available throughout the country. Mean-

while, Food & Water, Inc., has called off its boycott of Perdue Chicken and Tyson Foods because both companies have assured the group that they will not be irradiating their poultry products. Tyson continues to be boycotted by Teamsters Local 391 over a labor dispute, and Perdue stays on the On-Going Boycott list for animal cruelty.

With the first anniversary of the U.S. FDA approval of synthetic Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH) on

the process of stopping purchases of milk or dairy products from cows injected with the hormone, which means consumers have been able to purchase BGH-free products. And they have done so in tremendous numbers, likely also influencing the Milk Federation's statistics.

Meanwhile, the European Union (EU) imposed a ban on BGH until the year 2000 on December 15, 1994, dealing a further blow to its manufacturer, Monsanto. Monsanto and

U.S. trade officials have warned the EU that they may challenge the ban as an illegal "restraint of trade" under new GATT regulations, reports the Pure Food Campaign.

#### Animal Rights

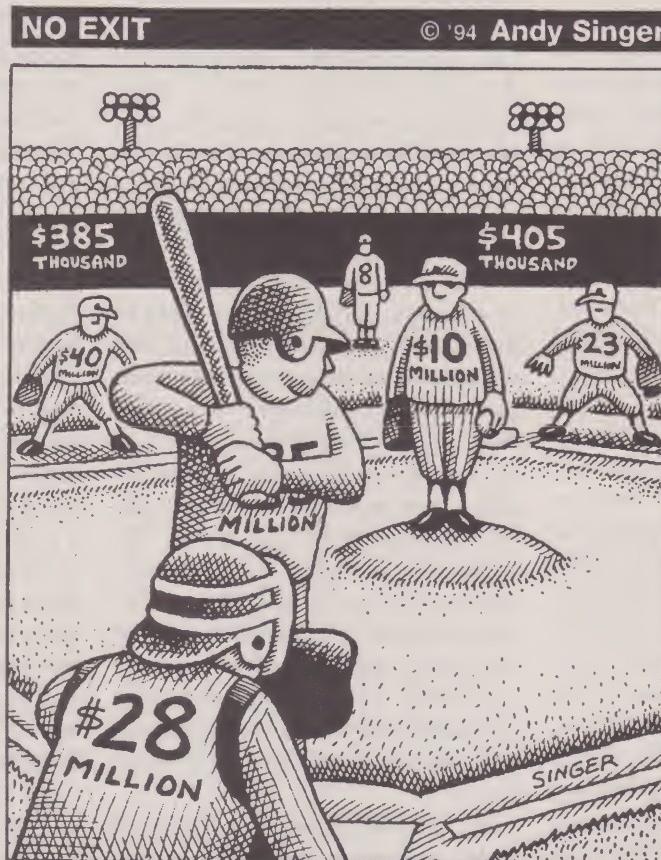
The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has asked that Timberland and Iams be put back on *BQ*'s On-Going Boycott list because of evidence the group has uncovered that the two companies are continuing to fund the Iditarod dogsled race and its participants beyond their public statements of October 1994. While widely reported in these pages and elsewhere that the boycott was over, ap-

February 3, 1995, demonstrators dumped milk outside supermarkets in 50 U.S. cities, reports the Pure Food Campaign. But Jim Barr, chief executive officer of the National Milk Producers Federation, declared the BGH battle "over", reports Reuters News Service, saying national milk consumption "was up 0.8 percent from last year, proving public confidence in the product." Of course, clarifies the Pure Food Campaign, the overall U.S. population increased 1 percent in the same period, and some 300 companies have initiated

parently the media as well as activists were misled by the companies, and information gathered by ISAR in recent months shows on-going involvement in the race by the two companies beyond mere animal welfare programs, reports ISAR. Alaska Airlines, which never left the list, continues to be a major sponsor of the event.

The Shedd Aquarium in Chicago has announced that one of their Pacific white-sided dolphins is

(see News & Updates on back page)



## ON-GOING BOYCOTTS

The following listing of on-going boycotts is current through February 1, 1995. Listings in this section are basic, and do not provide a complete view of the boycotts. Issue volume and number following a boycott listing denotes when boycott was previously featured in *Boycott Quarterly*. New boycotts are listed in italics. Readers are encouraged to use the following information to assist them in further researching these boycott disputes on their own.

**Adidas, Browning, Florsheim & Puma Nutshell:** These companies use kangaroo skins in some of their products, and the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) charges that these kangaroos are killed inhumanely, unnecessarily and, in many cases, are threatened species. **Called by:** IWC, 70 E Falmouth Hwy, East Falmouth, MA 02536-5954, USA, (508) 548-8328; **Companies:** Adidas USA, Inc., 15 Independence Blvd., Warren, NJ 07059, USA; Browning, Route One, Morgan, UT 84050, USA; Florsheim, 130 S. Canal St., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60606, USA; Puma, 147 Centre St., Brockton, MA 02402, USA

**Alaska Airlines Nutshell:** Alaska Airlines sponsors the Iditarod Dogsled Race, a 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. The company has been added to the boycott list by the United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers. **Called by:** United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers, PO Box 670144, Chugiak, AK 99567, (907) 688-3103; **Company:** Ray Vecci, CEO, Alaska Airlines, 19300 Pacific Highway S, Seattle, WA 98188

**America Automobile Association (AAA) Nutshell:** AAA is charged by boycott organizers with promoting a wide variety of activities that are abusive to animals, including circuses, marine mammal parks, and Alaskan tourism. **Called by:** Denise Ford, Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Paul Verkuil, President & CEO, AAA, 1000 AAA St, Heathrow, FL 32746, USA

**American Express Nutshell:** The Grizzly Bear Task Force and Rocky Mountain Earth First! are calling for a boycott of American Express because of the role one of its subsidiaries is playing in the development of a Colorado ski resort in a pristine area identified as habitat for grizzly bears and several other endangered mammals. **Called by:** Grizzly Bear Task Force, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; Earth First!, PO Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306, USA; **Company:** James D.

Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

**American Express Nutshell:** American Express continues to promote and sell fur coats in its catalogues, reports People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** James D. Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

**American Home Products Nutshell:** A coalition of animal rights groups in Canada and the U.S. charges American Home Products (AHP) subsidiary, Ayerst Organics, with the "abuse and killing of horses, environmental degradation, overprescription of drugs, and disrespect for women and menopause as a natural process. Ayerst Organics practices Pregnant Mare Urine farming (PMU) as a method of producing estrogen therapy drugs for women going through menopause, organizers report. **Called by:** Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 2203, Winnipeg, MB R3C 3R5, Canada, 204-477-6203; People for the ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; Friends of Animals, Inc., 777 Post Rd, Darien, CT 06820, USA, 203-656-1522; **Company:** Robert Essner, President, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, PO Box 8299, Philadelphia, PA 19101, 215-971-5823; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA

**American Home Products (see also: Nestlé)**

**Amoco Nutshell:** Natural gas drilling by Amoco in Southwestern Colorado is threatening the environment and property rights, charges the San Juan Citizens Alliance. **Called by:** San Juan Citizens Alliance, c/o Western Colorado Congress, PO Box 2461, Durango, CO 81302, USA, 303-259-3583. **Company:** H. Lawrence Fuller, CEO, Amoco Corporation, 200 E Randolph Dr, Mail Code 4802, Chicago, IL 60601-7125, USA, 800-227-3329

**Anheuser-Busch Nutshell:** Anheuser-Busch (Busch) is charged with endangering the lives of marine mammals by keeping them in captivity in various marine parks, such as Sea World and Busch Gardens, that Busch owns and operates, report boycott organizers. **Called by:** Fund for Animals, 1251 W. Sepulveda Blvd, Suite 250, Torrance, CA 90502, USA; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, 415-453-9984, USA; **Company:** Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., One Busch Place, St. Louis, MO 63118, USA

**Beef Nutshell:** Over 70% of the public lands

in the western 11 states are grazed by cattle which damage critical habitat at the tax payers expense for only 3% of the US beef supply, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Denzel & Nancy Ferguson, Star Route, Bates, OR 97817, USA; Oregon Natural Desert Association, 16 NW Kansas Ave, Bend, OR 97701-3202, USA; **Companies:** Vice President for Environmental Affairs, McDonalds Corporation, Kroc Drive, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA; Burger King, USA, 17777 Old Cutler Road, Miami, FL 33157, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

**Blockbuster Video Nutshell:** Blockbuster is charged with practicing censorship by refusing to carry videos in its stores which company executives deem offensive, reports Californians Against Censorship Together (CAL-ACT) and Fred Moore's Chero Company. **Called by:** Fred Moore's Chero Company, PO Box 11445, Berkeley, CA 94701-2445, USA, 510-527-4184; CAL-ACT, 1800 Market St, Suite 1000, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, 510-548-3695; **Company:** Wayne Huizenga, CEO, Blockbuster Entertainment, 1 Blockbuster Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301, USA, 305-524-8200

**Boise-Cascade Nutshell:** The Siskiyou Project and Kalmiopsis Earth First! report that the US National Forest Service has awarded to Boise-Cascade a timber sale in a roadless area of the Siskiyou National forest in Southwest Oregon the contains an undisturbed ancient forest included in an Ancient forest Reserve. The groups are demanding that the company abandon the sale. **Called by:** Siskiyou Project, PO Box 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA, 503-592-4459; Kalmiopsis Earth First!, PO Box 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA; **Company:** George Haard, CEO, Bosie Cascade Corp., PO Box 50, Boise, ID 83728, USA, 208-384-6161

**Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH or rBST) Nutshell:** Boycott organizers charge that FDA approved rBGH, a genetically engineered drug designed to increase milk production in dairy cows, without thorough enough health safety testing, despite negative test results, a huge surplus of milk and the concerns of thousands of dairy farmers. **Called by:** Dr. Michael Hansen, Consumer Policy Institute, Consumers Union, 101 Truman Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703, USA; Pure Food Campaign, Foundation on Economic Trends, 1130 17th Street NW, #630, Washington, DC 20036, USA, 218-226-4164; Dump the National Dairy Board Campaign, Route One, 1033 Havlik Road, Wonewoc, WI 53968, USA; **Industry Associations targeted:** National Dairy Board, Dairy News & Information Center, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20007, USA; Animal Health Institute, BGH Lobby, 119 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2058, USA; **Major dairy companies targeted:** Howard Dean, CEO, Dean

Foods Company, 3600 N River Road, Franklin Park, IL 60131-2185, USA; RJ Ventres, Chairman, Borden, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, USA; Richard P. Mayer, CEO, Kraft General Foods, One Kraft Court, Glenview, IL 60025, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

**Boys Scouts of America/United Way of America Nutshell:** The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) maintains a formal policy banning homosexuals. The United Way is the single largest funder of the BSA. Called by: Queer Nation/ National Capital, PO Box 34773, Washington, DC, 20043, USA, 301-294-4358; Companies: Ben Love, Chief Scout Officer, Boy Scouts of America, Inc., 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75015, USA; President, United Way of America, 701 N. Fairfax St., Alexandria, VA 22314, USA, 703-549-4447

**British Columbia Forest Products/MacMillan Bloedel Nutshell:** Organizers charge that Mac Millan Bloedel and the BC provincial government are destroying delicate ancient forests on Clayoquot Sound on BC's Vancouver Island, and violating native peoples land rights in the process. Called by: Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Box 489, Tofino, BC Canada, (604) 725-4218; Company: Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada, (604) 387-0087; Robert Findlay, CEO, MacMillan Bloedel, 925 Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V8C 3L2, Canada, (604) 661-8000; W.L. Sauder, CEO, International Forest Products, PO Box 49114, 1055 Dunsmuir St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1H7, Canada, (604) 681-3221

**British Petroleum Nutshell:** British Petroleum (BP) is the largest producer of toxic waste in Ohio, and its Lima, Ohio plant is the single most polluting plant in the Northeastern United States, charges the Student Environmental Action Coalition of Ohio (SEAC Ohio). BP is also accused of leading the charge to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Called by: Ohio SEAC, PO Box 642, Bowling Green, OH 43402, USA; Company: James Ross, President & CEO, BP America, Inc., 200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114, USA

Browning (see: Adidas)

**Carmé Nutshell:** Cruelty-free Carmé merged with the International Research and Development Corporation, which reportedly does extensive testing on animals. Called by: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, (301) 770-PETA; Company: Carmé, 84 Galli Drive, Novato, CA 94947, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

**Champion International Nutshell:** Charging that Champion International is guilty of environmentally devastating forestry and paper processing practices, Boycott Champion is calling for a boycott of the company, which produces paper for such clients as *National Geographic*, *Time*, Food Lion, Office Depot and Carnation. Called by: Champion

Boycott, c/o the Center, 219 Log Home Rd, LaFollette, TN 37766, USA, (615) 562-5934; Company: Andrew Sigler, CEO, Champion International, One Champion Plaza, Stamford, CT 06921, USA, (203) 358-7000

**Chateau Ste Michelle/Columbia Crest Wines Nutshell:** Chateau Ste Michelle, which is owned by UST, refuses to allow workers to hold a union election, reports the Olympia Farm Workers Justice Committee (OFWJC). Columbia Crest is also owned by UST. Called by: United Farm Workers of Washington State, PO Box 1056, Sunnyside, WA 98944, USA, (509) 839-4903; Farm Workers Organizing Project, PO Box 337, Granger, WA 98932, USA, (509) 854-2442; Shiela Payne, OFWJC, 1411 Browne NW, Olympia, WA 98502-4701, USA; Companies: Chateau Ste Michelle, One Stimson Lane, Woodinville, WA 98072, USA, (206) 488-1133; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

**Chevron Nutshell:** Chevron is charged with being a major funder of the so-called "wise use" movement, a movement which measures the value of the environment based on its ability to make money. Boycott organizers say the wise use movement is promoting mining, drilling and logging, along with other destructive practices, in environmentally sensitive areas. Called by: Boycott Chevron, PO Box 789, Los Alamos, NM 87544, USA; Company: Kenneth Derr, Chairman, Chevron Oil, 225 Bush St, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA

**China Nutshell:** The Chinese government is responsible for countless human rights violations in the once sovereign nation of Tibet, charge boycott organizers. Called by: International Campaign for Tibet, 1518 K St NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20005, USA, 202-628-4123; Tibetan Rights Campaign, PO Box 31966, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, 206-547-1015; Company: Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520

**Chinese Toys (see: Toycott)**

**Clorox Nutshell:** Boycott organizers charge Clorox with producing chlorine and chlorinated compounds which are an environmental health threat to all living matter. Clorox is asked to produce more bio-safe products in accordance with an international movement to ban chlorinated chemicals. Called by: The Committee for Universal Security, 1095 Smith Grade, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA; Company: Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 9461, USA

**Cobb County, Georgia Nutshell:** The Commissioners of Cobb County, a suburban county outside Atlanta, passed a resolution declaring "gay lifestyles units" incompatible with Cobb County, and later, after a failed attempt to censor Queer art, eliminated all government funding of the arts, reports the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation - Atlanta Chapter (GLAAD/Atlanta). Called

by: Carl Lange, GLAAD/Atlanta, PO Box 55111, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA, 404-876-1398, hotline: 404-605-7477; Company: Cobb County Board of Commissioners, 100 Cherokee St, Marietta, GA 30090, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

**Coca-Cola Products Nutshell:** The Coca-Cola Company (Coke) advertises by way of a large score board in the Windsor Park soccer stadium in Northern Ireland. The stadium is owned by, and home field for, the Linfield Football Club, which has a long and violent history of discrimination and bigotry toward Catholics. The Irish National Caucus charges Coke's presence in the stadium provides financial and moral support to Linfield. Called by: Irish National Caucus, 413 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; Company: Mr. Donald R. Keough, President and C.O.O., The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121. See Vol. 1, No. 1

**Coca-Cola, Sears Roebuck & Co., and United Airlines Nutshell:** The Chicago Animal Rights Coalition is targeting these corporate sponsors of Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium, which recently captured three Pacific white-sided dolphins, in an effort to force the aquarium to release the dolphins back into the wild. Called by: Chicago Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 66, Yorkville, IL 60545, USA. Companies: Mr. Roberto Goizueta, CEO, The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121; Mr. Edward Brennan, Pres., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 233 S Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60684, USA, 708-286-2500; Mr. Steve Wolf, CEO, United Airlines, PO Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666, USA, 708-952-6796

**Columbia Crest Wines (see: Chateau Ste Michelle)**

**Coors Nutshell:** Animal Emancipation, Inc., has called for a boycott of Coors because of the company's extensive sponsorship of rodeos, which AE argues are cruel to animals. Called by: Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; Company: Vivian Taylor, Consumer Affairs, Adolph Coors Brewing Co., Golden, CO 80401-1295, USA

**Daishowa paper products Nutshell:** Daishowa is accused of clearcutting forests on Lubicon Indian lands. Called by: Friends of the Lubicon, 485 Ridelle Avenue, Toronto, ON M6B 1K6, Canada, 416-783-4694; Company: Daishowa Canada Co., Ltd., 1530 Royal Trust Tower, Edmonton Centre, 10205 101th Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 2Z2, Canada, 403-425-9122. See Vol. 2, No. 3

**Degradable Plastics Nutshell:** Degradable plastics are not proven to degrade, do not help with landfill space problems, encourage use of disposables, are not recyclable and are a threat to wildlife, charges Environmental Action Foundation (EAF) and Environment

tal Defense Fund (EDF). **Called by:** EAF, 6930 Carroll Ave, Suite 600, Takoma Park, MD 20912, USA; EDF, 1616 P Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA; **Companies:** For a list of producers of degradable plastics, contact EAF or EDF

**Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc. Nutshell:** Diamond Walnut Growers are charged with hiring permanent replacements for striking workers, predominantly female, who had, in 1985, accepted a 30+ % pay cut to help bail out the company. The company is now profitable. This is the first strike ever at Diamond. **Called by:** Economic Boycott Campaign, Teamsters Local 601, 745 E. Miner Avenue, Stockton, CA 95202, USA, 209-546-7476; **Company:** Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., 1050 Diamond Street, Stockton, CA 95202, USA. **See Vol. 1, No. 2**

**Disney Nutshell:** Several organizations have targeted Disney with boycotts in order to stop the company from building a massive theme park, known as "Disney's America", from being built on sensitive lands in the mid-Atlantic region of the Eastern U.S. While Disney has abandoned its proposed Haymarket, Virginia, location, the company is still looking for another site in the region, and boycott organizers are maintaining their boycotts until they are sure it will not be another inappropriate site. **Called by:** Boycott Disney, One Heights terrace, Little Silver, NJ 07739, USA; Save the Battlefield Coalition, PO Box 110, Catharpin, VA 22018, USA, 703-754-4467; Protect Historic America, PO Box 640, Haymarket, VA 22069, USA, 703-754-3910; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

**Disney Nutshell:** Charging that the proposed expansion of the Disneyland Park in Anaheim, California, will cost local taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies and will destroy existing neighborhoods, Anaheim Home has called for a boycott of Disney, demanding they call off the expansion. **Called by:** Anaheim Home, PO Box 8103 - Holiday Station, Anaheim, CA 92802, USA, 714-971-7516; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

**Disney World Dolphin Hotel Nutshell:** The International Brotherhood of Teamsters charges that the Disney resort's "English Only" policy for its employees is racial and ethnically discriminatory in light of the fact that the vast majority of the housekeeping and laundry employees represented by the Teamsters at the hotel are of Haitian or Cuban descent. **Called by:** International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL-CIO, 25 Louisiana Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001, USA, 202-624-6911; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

**Disney Nutshell:** Charging Disney with racism, sexism, union busting and numerous

other complaints, a coalition of groups including NOW, the National Hispanic Media Coalition, the California Peace and Freedom Party and Native American activists have begun targeting the company with protests. The first of several related boycotts expected to be called over the next few months was called personally by Laura Molina, who charges Disney with practicing racist employment policies in its Imagineering division. **Called by:** Laura Molina, c/o NOW, PO box 7141, Van Nuys, CA 91409, USA, 818-355-0360; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

**Dixon-Ticonderoga Nutshell:** Dixon-Ticonderoga uses endangered rainforest wood in some of its pencils, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Gino N. Pala, President, Dixon-Ticonderoga Pencils, 2600 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 200, Maitland, FL 32751, USA, 800-824-9430

**Dole/Castle & Cooke Nutshell:** Castle & Cooke, parent company of Dole, has locked out some union workers and relocated the jobs of other union workers at its Salinas, CA plant, has discriminated against women in hiring and scheduling at other plants and has endangered employees and the environment through safety violations and improper use of agricultural chemicals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Michael Lyons, Pres., UFCW Local 78-B, 1155 Harkins Rd., Suite C, Salinas, CA 93901, USA, 408-422-0457; **Company:** David Delorenzo, Pres., 10900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA, 213-824-1500

**Domino Sugar/State Farm Insurance Nutshell:** Boycott organizers charges Domino parent company, Tate & Lyle with union-busting in their dispute with the company, and the union further charges the State Farm Insurance Companies is helping to finance Tate & Lyle's union busting activities. **Called by:** Campaign to Fight Union-Busters, c/o Allied Industrial Workers Local #837, 2882 North Dineen, Decatur, IL 62526, USA; **Company:** Stephen Brown, CEO, Tate & Lyle PLC, in USA c/o Domino Sugar Corp., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, USA; in Canada c/o Redpath Sugars, 95 Queens Quay East, Toronto ON M5E 1A3, Canada; Edward B. Rust, Jr., President, State Farm Insurance Companies, One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, IL 61710, USA

**Ernst Home & Garden Centers Nutshell:** Ernst is demanding significant wage and benefit reductions from its employees in order to bail out its ailing parent company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, charges UFCW Local 1001. **Called by:** UFCW Local 1001, 12838 SE 40th Place, Suite 201, Bellevue, WA 98006, USA; **Company:** Tom Stanton, Senior Vice President, Ernst Home Center, Inc., 1511 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, USA, 206-621-6700

**Farm-Raised Fish Nutshell:** Fish farms cause pollution, spread stronger fish diseases, increase the incidence of Red Tide, dilute the fish gene pool and increase the level of chemicals in the fish we eat, charge' the Ocean Resource Conservation Alliance (ORCA) and the British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society (BCCMLPS). **Called by:** Mr. Teri Dawe, ORCA, Box 1189, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0, Canada; Alois Schillinger, President, British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society, 210-3404 Kalum Street, Terrace, BC V8G 2N6, Canada; **Companies:** Write ORCA or BCCMLPS for companies

**Florida Buyout Nutshell:** Begun in response to Tampa's repeal of a Human Rights Ordinance, which had banned discrimination based on sexual orientation, the Florida Buyout is designed to encourage visitors and residents to restrict their spending only to businesses in Central Florida that have signed agreements *not* to discriminate based on sexual orientation. **Called by:** Human Rights Task Force, 1222 South Dale Mabry, Suite 652, Tampa, FL 33629, USA, (813) 273-8769; write or call for a directory businesses signed on to the Buyout. **See Vol. 2, No. 2**

**Florsheim (see: Adidas)**

**Ford Motor Company Nutshell:** Ford discriminates against catholics at its West Belfast plant in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). **Called by:** INC, 413 East Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, 202-544-0568; **Company:** Mr. Harold A. Polling, CEO, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, MI 48121, USA, 313-322-9223. **See Vol. 1, No. 1**

**G. Heileman Brewing Co./Hornell Brewing Co. Nutshell:** The two companies are distributing a beer called Crazy Horse, which boycott organizers say disgraces the memory of the legendary Native American of the same name. **Called by:** American Indian Movement (AIM), 2300 Cedar Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55404, USA, 612-724-3129; Wisconsin Greens, PO Box 1002, Marshfield, WI 54449-7002, USA, 715-472-2728; Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights, Inc. (HONOR), 2647 North Stowell Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53211, USA, 414-963-1324; **Companies:** Thomas J. Rattigan, G. Heileman Brewing Co., PO Box 459, La Crosse, WI 54602, USA, 608-785-1000; Ferolito & Vultaggio & Sons, Subsidiary of Hornell Brewing Co., 4501 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11203, USA, 718-227-2111. **See Vol. 2, No. 3**

**Georgia Pacific (see: Weyerhauser)**

**Gillette Products Nutshell:** Gillette continues to do product safety testing on animals when such tests are not required by law, unnecessary and have non-animal alternatives, charges People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** The Gillette

Company, Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

**Gold Nutshell:** The mining of gold in Montana, and elsewhere, causes ground water pollution and environmental degradation through strip-mining, and valuable federal lands are privatized for very little money based on a mining law dating back to the 1840's, charges the Montana Environmental Center. **Called by:** David Zimmerman, Montana Environmental Center, PO Box 253, Pony, MT 59747, USA; Boycott Gold Jewelry, PO Box 1514, Tonasket, WA 98844, USA; **Companies:** All gold jewelry — contact organizers for specific companies

**Grapes (California Table) Nutshell:** California grape growers are accused by the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) of providing poor wages and working conditions, using dangerous pesticides and refusing to allow fair union elections. **Called by:** UFW, La Paz, Keene, CA 93570, USA, 805-822-5571; **Companies:** Pavich, Route 2 Box 291, Delano, CA 93215, USA See Vol. 2, No. 2

**Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan Nutshell:** Grand Metropolitan, owners of Pillsbury, Hagan-Daz, Burger King, Alpo and Green Giant, has moved hundreds of Green Giant union jobs from California to Mexico, where workers are poorly paid and environmental standards are less stringent, charges Trabajadores Desplazado. **Called by:** Trabajadores Desplazado, Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant, 434 Main Street #222, Watsonville, CA 95076, USA; **Company:** Paul Walsh, Frozen Foods Operations, The Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402, USA, 800-767-4466. See Vol. 1, No. 2

**Guatemalan Coffee Nutshell:** Guatemala is one of the worst human rights violators in the Western Hemisphere, and the Mayan peoples of Guatemala continue to be the main target of the officially sponsored repression and human rights violations, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** National Guatema Coffee Boycott Coalition, 1377 K St, #191, Washington, DC 20005, USA; **Company:** CACIF, Ruta 69-21, Zona 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala

**Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Nutshell:** Hoechst AG, the German parent of Hoechst-Roussel, has received permission from the U.S. Food & Drug Administration for its subsidiary to begin testing of RU-486, also known as "the abortion pill", in preparation for the drugs entry into the U.S. market. Boycott organizers are targeting the company's other products with a boycott intended to encourage the company to abandon its intentions to market RU-486 in the U.S. **Called by:** American Life League, PO Box 1350, Stafford, VA 22555, USA, (703) 659-4171; Focus on the Family, 8605 Explorer Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80920, USA, (719) 531-3400; National Right to Life, 419 7th St, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004, USA, (202) 626-8825; **Company:**

John Herdklotz, President, Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Route 202-206, PO Box 2500, Somerville, NJ 08876-1258, USA

**Holiday Inns Nutshell:** All corporately owned Holiday Inns carry Satellite Cinema movie service which includes in-room porn movies, charges American Family Association (AFA). AFA reports that Holiday Inns is the largest provider of in-room pornographic movies in the United States. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; **Company:** Bryan Langston, Chairman, 3 Ravinia Dr., Suite 2000, Atlanta, GA 30346, USA, 800-HOLIDAY

**Holly Farms (see: Tyson Foods)**

**HoneyBaked Ham Nutshell:** HoneyBaked purchases pig body parts from factory farms and slaughterhouses that engage in cruel and abusive treatment of animals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Orange County People for Animals, PO Box 28918, Santa Ana, CA 92799, USA, 714-751-OCPA; **Company:** Louis Schmidt, Sr., President, HoneyBaked Ham, Inc, PO Box 7040, Troy, MI 48007, USA

**Hormel Nutshell:** Hormel is accused of unfair labor practices, unsafe working conditions, forcing cuts in wages and benefits and permanently replacing workers during a 1985-86 strike, according to Austin United Support Group. **Called by:** Austin United Support Group, 505 7th Street NE, Austin, MN 55912, USA; **Company:** Hormel, 501 16th Avenue, PO Box 800, Austin, MN 55912, USA

**IAMS pet foods Nutshell:** Iams is a major sponsor of the 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. **Company:** Clay Mathile, Chairman, The IAMS Company, 7250 Poe Ave, Dayton, OH 45414-5801, USA

**Ireland Tourism Nutshell:** Animal rights activists are trying to get the country of Ireland to ban hare coursing. "In hare coursing, greyhounds are set on wild hares [rabbits] in an enclosed field. Hares who cannot outrun the dogs to reach the safety box are caught and torn to pieces," reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. **Company:** Her Excellency, President Mary Robinson, Presidential Residence, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, Ireland

**Jessica McClintock Nutshell:** A contractor for the Jessica McClintock dress label went out of business, leaving twelve Asian women holding bad checks instead of paychecks, reports the Asian Immigrant Women Advocates. They are demanding that McClintock live up to her corporate responsibility and pay these workers what is owed them. **Called by:** Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, 310

8th St, Suite 301, Oakland, CA 94607, USA, 510-268-0192; **Company:** Jessica McClintock, Jessica McClintock Inc, 1400 16th St, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

**KCMU Radio, Seattle Nutshell:** KCMU management is charged with changing the station from a station democratically run by hundreds of volunteers to a station controlled by a handful of paid staff that are using listener membership revenues to change the station format to one that will attract more affluent listeners, and thus more money, and as a result, will no longer uniquely represent Seattle's alternative and disenfranchised communities, according to Cencorship Undermines Radio Station Ethics (CURSE). **Called by:** CURSE, PO Box 85839, Seattle, WA 98145, USA, 206-298-CURS; **Company:** Chris Knabb, Station Manager, KCMU, Communication Bldg., University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA, 206-543-KCMU

**Kmart Nutshell:** Kmart, through its subsidiary Waldenbooks, is one of the leading retailers of pornography in the United States, charges the American Family Association (AFA). **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; **Company:** Joseph E. Antonio, Chairman, 3100 West Big Beaver Rd, Troy, MI 48084, 800-63-Kmart

**Kool-Aid Koolbursts Nutshell:** The Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG) charges that packaged goods industry giant Philip Morris is marketing Kool-Aid Koolbursts with excessive and wasteful packaging while standing in the way of waste reduction and recycling programs, at the expense of the environment and the taxpayers. **Called by:** MASSPIRG, 29 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111-1305, USA, 617-292-4800; **Company:** Philip J. Davis, VP for Corporate Relations, Philip Morris Companies Inc., 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017-5592, USA

**Kraft/General Foods (see: Tobacco Subsidiaries)**

**L. A. Gear Nutshell:** Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) reports that sportswear maker LA Gear has been using deadly mercury in the manufacture of the childrens shoe line with lights in the heel. Although the company has agreed to stop making the shoes using mercury, CBE wants the company to recall all the shoes made using mercury, numbering millions of pairs, and to dispose of them in an appropriate hazardous waste facility. **Called by:** CBE, 647 W Virginia St #305, Milwaukee, WI 53204, USA, 414-271-7280; **Company:** Stanley P. Gold, CEO, LA Gear, 1777 south Vintage Ave, Ontario, CA 91761, USA

**Land O' Lakes Nutshell:** Food & Water, Inc., is demanding that Land O' Lakes, one of the largest U.S. dairy producers, stop using synthetic Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH) in the production of its products. See the BGH

listing above for more information on BGH. **Called by:** Food & Water, Inc., RR 1, Box 114, Marshfield, VT 05658, USA, 802-426-3700; **Companies:** Jack Gherty, CEO, Loand O' Lakes, 2255 South Shore Blvd, White Bear Lake, MN 55110, USA

**Levi Strauss & Co. products Nutshell:** Levi's moved one of its plants from San Antonio, Texas to Costa Rica, converting well-paying jobs into low paying jobs, and devastating the San Antonio community, charges La Fuerza Unida. **Called by:** La Fuerza Unida, PO Box 830083, San Antonio, TX 78283-0083, USA; **Company:** Armando Ojeda, Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-544-4128. **See Vol. 1, No. 2**

**Lykes Brothers, Inc Nutshell:** Lykes has assumed posession of part of Fisheating Creek, diverting its waters and removing public access, which is illegal in Florida, according to Save Our Creeks. **Called by:** SaveOurCreeks, PO Box 345, Estero, FL 33928, USA; **Company:** Tom Rankin, CEO, Lykes Bros., Inc., 107 SW Cr. 721, Brighton, FL 34974, USA, 813-763-3041

**Magazine Dirty Dozen Nutshell:** *Adbusters* / Media Foundation has targetted the twelve magazines accepting the largest amount of tobacco advertising because of the massive toll tobacco related health problems cause. See Product List for magazine titles. **Called by:** *Adbusters* / Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7, Canada, 604-736-9401; **Companies:** For a complete list of names and addresses of the "Dirty Dozen", write to *Adbusters*

**Major League Baseball Nutshell:** Boycott Baseball '95 is calling for a boycott of the sport to demonstrate that baseball fans are the big losers in the on-going baseball strike. The American Federation of Teachers has called for a boycott of baseball games using "scab" labor, or replacement players. **Called by:** Bob Fisher, Boycott Baseball '95, c/o RGL Enterprises, PO Box 8018, Van Nuys, CA 91409, USA, (800) 365-8545; Jamie Horwitz, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 555 New Jersey Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001-2079, USA, (202) 879-4556; **Company:** not available at press time.

#### **Maxxam (see: Redwood Products)**

**McDonald's Nutshell:** McDonalds, and other fast food chains, pays up to a dollar less per hour to inner-city workers in Philadelphia than it does to suburban Philadelphia workers, charges the Campaign for Fair Wages. **Called by:** Campaign for Fair Wages, 116 S. 7th Street, Suite 610, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA, 215-592-0933; **Company:** Michael Quinlan, CEO, One McDonalds Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

**McDonald's Nutshell:** An international coalition is boycotting McDonald's fast-food restaurants until the company offers non-meat alternatives on its menus in all of its stores

worldwide. **Called by:** Vegetarian Society, Inc, PO Box 34427, Los Angeles, CA 90034, USA, 310-281-1907; **Company:** McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

**Mellon Bank PSFS Nutshell:** Mellon Bank is the Trustee of an estate which owns a wildlife sanctuary in upstate New York, and the management of the sanctuary, employed by Mellon Bank, is made up of hunters who are accused of poaching on sanctuary lands, adjoining lands, using the Sanctuary to promote hunting and of harrassing of members of Friends of Beaversprite (FoB), charges FoB. **Called by:** Friends of Beaversprite, PO Box 591, Little Falls, NY 13365, USA; **Company:** Frank Cahouet, Chairman, Mellon Bank PSFS, 1 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15258, USA, 1-800-272-9300. **See Vol. 1, No. 4**

**Mitsubishi Corporation Nutshell:** Mitsubishi is causing the destruction of tropical rainforest lands, and threatening endangered species and indigenous peoples, throughout the world, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Mitsubishi International Corporation, Attn: Mr. Makihara, President, 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA, 212-605-2000; or Mitsubishi Corporation, Attn: Mr. Shimoroku Morahashi, Pres., 6-3 Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Japan. **See Vol. 2, No. 3**

**Mobil Oil Nutshell:** People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) reports that vertical exhaust stacks on thousands of oil and gas drilling sites across the United States are killing tens of thousands of birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. PETA has chosen to target one of the larger companies responsible, Mobil Oil, with a boycott, demanding the company install excluder cones on the stacks at a cost of \$13.65 each. **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, (301) 770-PETA; **Company:** Lucio A. Noto, Chairperson, Mobil Corporation, 3225 Gallows Rd., Fairfax, VA 22037, USA

**Monsanto Nutshell:** Monsanto's version of rBGH (see listing for Bovine Growth Hormone) was approved for use by the FDA, and boycott organizers believe that Monsanto is trying to force dairy farmers to use it. Dairy farmers across the United States are boycotting all Monsanto products in response. **Called by:** Pure Dairy Commission, RR 2, Box 191, New Auburn, WI 54757, USA; **Company:** Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

**Montana Tourism Nutshell:** The State of Montana is killing bison that are part of the Yellowstone National Park herd when they cross over the park boundry into Montana, charges Yellowstone Earth First!. **Called by:** Yellowstone Earth First!, PO Box 6151,

Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; **Company:** Montana Department of Tourism, 1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620, USA, 800-548-3390

**Musicland Nutshell:** Musicland has instituted an "18 to Buy" policy with regards to certain labelled music in its stores, reports the Washington Music Industry Coalition (WMIC). **Called by:** Richard T. White, WMIC, PO Box 4135, Seattle, WA 98104-0135, USA, 206-622-7177; **Company:** Musicland Group, Main Office, 7500 Excelsior Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55426, USA, 612-932-7700

**NBC Nutshell:** Siting the success of the May, 1994 sweeps boycott, unions representing employees of NBC television have called for viewers to extend their boycott of the network in order to help the unions persuade the network to bargain in good faith and agree to a new contract in a timely fashion. **Called by:** Jeff Miller, NABET-CWA, 501 3rd St NW, Washington, DC 20001, USA, (202) 434-1163; **Company:** Bob Wright, President, NBC Television, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10112, USA, 212-664-4555

**Nabisco Brands pet foods (see also: Tobacco Subsidiaries) Nutshell:** RJ Reynolds, parent company of Nabisco Brands, continues to test the effects of cigarette smoking on animals, tests which In Defense of Animals (IDA) believes are unnecessary given the overwhelming body of scientific evidence already proving the harmful effects of cigarette smoking. **Called by:** IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA

**Nestlé and American Home Products Nutshell:** Organizers charge Nestlé and American Home Products with contributing to the deaths of millions of infants worldwide through the use of dangerous baby formula marketing practices. **Called by:** Karlyn Sturmer, Action for Corporate Accountability, 129 Church Street, New Haven, CT 06510, USA, (203) 787-0061; Northwest Boycott Committee, PO Box 40821, Portland, OR 97240, USA, (503) 244-3726 **Companies:** Mr. Tim Crull, President and CEO, Nestlé USA, 800 North Brand, Glendale, CA 91203, USA; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA. **See Vol. 1, No. 1**

**NORPAC/Steinfeld's Nutshell:** Kraemer Farms of Oregon will not allow a union election for its workers and has been intimidating workers by not rehiring strikers and arming its foremen, charges Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN). PCUN has targeted NORPAC and Steinfeld's because the two produce processors buy produce from Kraemer Farms. **Called by:** PCUN, Larry Kleinman, Boycott Coordinator, 300 Young Street, Woodburn, OR 97071, USA, (503) 982-0243; **Companies:** Kraemer Farms, 13318

Dominic Road NE, Mt Angel, OR 97362, USA; Arthur Christiansen, Pres., NORPAC, PO Box 458, Stayton, OR 97383, USA; Ray Steinfeld, Pres., Steinfeld's Products, 10001 N. Rivergate Blvd., Portland, OR 97203, USA  
See Vol. 2, No. 2

**North Carolina Nutshell:** The Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee charges that the State of North Carolina is holding Native American activist Eddie Hatcher as a political prisoner. **Called by:** Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee, PO Box 1491, Hamlet, NC 28345, USA, 910-582-8113; **Companies:** Governor James Hunt, Office of the Governor, Raleigh, NC 27603, USA; Broyhill Furniture Industries, c/o Interco Inc, 101 South Hanley Rd, St. Louis, MO 63105, USA; Thomasville Furniture Industries, 401 East Main St, Thomasville, NC 27360, USA

**Norway Nutshell:** Norway resumed commercial whaling in 1993, in defiance of the International Whaling Commission ban on whaling, reports Earth Island Institute (EII). **Called by:** Mark Berman, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA, 415-788-3666; **Company:** Embassy of Norway, 2720 34th St. NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA

**PVC Plastic/#3 Plastic Bottles Nutshell:** Because of the problems #3 plastic bottles cause to plastic recycling efforts, in addition to the toxic components that go into the production of PVC, the Recycling Advocates have asked consumers to boycott all products packaged in #3 plastic containers. **Called by:** Betty Patton, Recycling Advocates, 32 NE 44th Ave, Portland, OR 97213-2301, USA, (503) 230-9513; **Companies:** contact Recycling Advocates for an extensive list of products packaged in #3 plastic.

**Pennsylvania Dutch Country Nutshell:** The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has called for a tourism boycott of the Pennsylvania Dutch Country around Lancaster, PA, in response to area's puppy mills industry, in which dogs are treated like livestock and are discarded when they no longer can produce puppies. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; **Company:** Daniel C. Witmer, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, 100 S. Queen St, PO Box 1558, Lancaster, PA 17608, USA; Pennsylvania Dutch Convention & Visitors Bureau, 501 Greenfield Rd, Lancaster, PA 17601, USA, 800-735-2629;

**PepsiCo Nutshell:** PepsiCo, parent company of Pepsi, Frito-Lay, KFC, Taco-Bell and Pizza Hut, is doing business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. Human rights activists throughout the world are demanding that companies and governments economically isolate the Burmese military government in order to stop its brutal repression of the people of Burma. **Called by:** OPIRG-Carleton, 1125 Colonel By Dr., 326 UniCentre, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada, 613-788-2757; Pepsi-Burma Boy-

cott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, (503) 235-8576; **Company:** Wayne Calloway, CEO, PepsiCo, Anderson Hill Rd, Purchase, NY 10577, USA, 800-433-2652

**Perdue Chicken Nutshell:** Perdue raises its chickens in cramped cages, which causes the chickens to live their entire lives in misery, and which leads to increased use of drugs in the chickens and increased incidences of tainted chickens reaching the consumer, charges the Animal Rights Coalition (ARI). **Called by:** Henry Spira, ARI, PO Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10014, USA; **Company:** Frank Perdue, Perdue Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

**Philip Morris Nutshell:** Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACT has called for a boycott of all Philip Morris products. **Called by:** INFACT, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** Michael Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, Inc, 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017, USA

**Procter & Gamble Nutshell:** Procter & Gamble continues to perform safety tests for its consumer and cosmetic products on animals when these test are not required by law, unnecessary and when alternative, non-animal tests exist, charges In Defense of Animals (IDA). **Called by:** IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Edwin Artzt, CEO, Procter & Gamble, PO Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201, USA, 800-543-7270. See Vol. 1, No. 4

**Puma (see: Adidas)**

**RJ Reynolds Nutshell:** Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACT has called for a boycott of all RJ Reynolds products. **Called by:** INFACT, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA

**Redwood Products/Maxxam Nutshell:** Maxxam bought out Pacific Lumber (PL) and has been cutting PL's trees at an excelerated rate to pay off junk bonds, decimating the redwood forests, hurting labor and violently harrassing environmentalists in the process, charges Ecotopia Earth First!. The redwood forests are so decimated that only a long term moratorium on cutting will bring them back, organizers report. **Called by:** Darryl Cherney, Ecotopia Earth First!, PO Box 34, Garberville, CA 95440, USA; **Company:** Pacific Lumber/Maxxam, Scotia, CA 95565, USA

**Round Table Pizza Nutshell:** Charging that workers at Round Table Pizza restaurants receive low wages, no benefits, no job security, no pensions, etc., Hotel Employees, Res-

taurant Employees and Bartenders Union (HERE) Local 2850 is seeking the first union contract with the pizza chain. **Called by:** HERE Local 2850, 548 20th St, Oakland, CA 94612, 510-893-3181; **Company:** James Fletcher, Pres., 655 Montgomery St 7th Fl, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-392-7500

**Safeway Nutshell:** Safeway will destroy well established residential neighborhoods, and in the process increasing crime, traffic, and adverse impacts on the environment and the overall quality of life, by building huge super-stores in older neighborhoods in Boulder and Denver, Colorado, charges Save A Neighborhood. **Called by:** Save A Neighborhood — Denver, PO Box 2696, Denver, CO 80201, USA; Save A Neighborhood — Boulder, PO Box 2334, Boulder, CO 80306, USA; **Company:** Steven A. Burd, CEO, Safeway, Inc, 201 4th St, Oakland, CA 94660, USA, (510) 891-3000; John King, Div. Mng., Division Office, 6900 S Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112, USA, (303) 843-7600

**San Francisco Nutshell:** Organizers charge that the so-called "Matrix" program, initiated by San Francisco's Mayor Frank Jordan in August, 1993, is designed to use police to harass the homeless, and those who support them, in order to improve tourism and retail revenues for several major San Francisco hotels and stores. **Called by:** Boycott San Francisco, 3145 Geary Blvd, #12, San Francisco, CA 94118, USA, (415) 330-5157; **Company:** San Francisco Visitor and Convention Bureau, 601 3rd St, Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94103-3185, USA, (415) 974-6900; Mayor Frank Jordan, San Francisco City Hall, Rm 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, (415) 554-6141; Police Chief Anthony Ribera, 850 Bryant, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA, (415) 553-1551

**Seagram's/Dupont Nutshell:** Seagram's is the single largest shareholder of E.I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Inc., which is the single largest producer of ozone depleting CFC's in the world, and the two companies share some half a dozen Board members, reports the University of Delaware chapter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC UD). Seagram's products include Seagram's spirits, wine coolers and mixers, as well as Tropicana brand juices and drinks. **Called by:** Seagram's Boycott, SEAC UD, PO Box 181, Newark, DE 19715-0181, USA, 302-453-9702; Vermonters Organized for Clean-up, PO Box 120, East Calais, VT 05650, USA, 802-472-6996; **Companies:** Edgar Bronfman, CEO, The Seagram Company Ltd., 1430 Peel St, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1S9, Canada; Edgar Woolard, CEO, E.I. Dupont de Nemours, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898, USA, 1-800-441-7515. See Vol. 1, No. 2

**Sears, Roebuck & Co. (see: Coca-Cola)**

**Starbucks bottled coffee drinks Nutshell:** Starbucks, the gourmet coffee company, has entered into a joint venture agreement for the production of bottled cold coffee drinks with PepsiCo. The Pepsi-Burma Boycott Commit-

tee is asking that people boycott these Starbuck's products in order to increase pressure on PepsiCo to pull its operations out of Burma. (See: PepsiCo listing above) **Called by:** Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, (503) 235-8576; **Company:** Starbucks, PO Box 34067, Seattle, WA 98124, USA, (206) 447-7950

**State Farm Insurance** (see: Domino sugar)

**Steinfeld's** (see: NORPAC)

**Taiwan Nutshell:** A coalition of environmental groups headed up by Earth Island Institute (EII) has targeted Taiwan for a boycott because of the country's involvement in the trade of endangered species, including several species of tigers and rhinos. **Called by:** EII, Endangered Species Project, Fort Mason Center, E-205, San Francisco, CA 94123, USA, 415-921-3140; **Company:** President Lee Teng-Hui, c/o Taiwan Information Office, Council on North American Affairs, 4201 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016, USA

**Texaco Nutshell:** Texaco is plundering the Ecuadorian tropical rainforests in their pursuit for oil, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

**Texaco Nutshell:** Texaco is plundering tropical rainforests in Burma, in order to build a gas pipeline from Thailand, ignoring an international call for divestment by companies from the country, reports Project Maje (see PepsiCo listing above for more details). **Called by:** Project Maje, 14 Dartmouth Rd., Cranford, NJ 07016, USA; **Company:** Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

**The Nature Conservancy Nutshell:** People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) charges that The Nature Conservancy is using unnecessarily cruel means to remove feral pigs, goats and other animals from its lands in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** John Sawhill, President, The Nature Conservancy, 1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA

**Timberland Nutshell:** Timberland is a major sponsor of the 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. **Company:** Sidney W. Swartz, CEO, The Timberland Company, PO Box 5050, Hampton, NH 03842-5050, USA

**Timex Nutshell:** Timex's parent company,

Harland & Wolff, is discriminating against Catholics in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). **Called by:** INC, 413 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; **Company:** James Binns, President & CEO, Timex, PO Box 2126, Waterbury, CT 06722, USA, 203-334-8301

**Tobacco Subsidiaries Nutshell:** Tobacco companies intentionally are trying to entice teenagers to smoke through youth oriented advertising, in spite of the fact that it is illegal for persons under the age of 18 to smoke in the US, charges Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco (STAT). **Called by:** STAT, 121 Lyman Street #210, Springfield, MA 01103, USA, 413-732-7828; **Companies:** Michael A. Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, 120 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA, 212-880-5000; Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA

**Toycott Nutshell:** The Chinese government is notorious for human rights atrocities in China and Tibet, as well as for violently crushing that country's democracy movement, charges the Toycott Coalition. China is the single largest producer of toys sold in the US. **Called by:** Toycott Coalition, c/o Support Democracy in China, PO Box 161588, Cupertino, CA 95016-1588, USA, 408-534-1868; **Companies:** Michael Goldstein, Toys 'R' Us, 461 From Road, Paramus, NJ 07652, USA; Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520. See Vol. 1, No. 1

**Tuna Nutshell:** Certain fishing practices endanger dolphins, charges Earth Island Institute (EII). **Dolphin Safe:** Some companies have changed their fishing practices. They are: Starkist (by Heinz), Chicken of the Sea (by Van Camp Seafoods), Deep Sea Tongol & Ocean Light (by Humble Whole Foods), Natural Sea (Cornucopia), Safeway Brands, Kraft Food Service, Bumble Bee (Unicord). Heinz also produces a wide range of dolphin-safe pet foods. **Called by:** Save the Dolphins Project, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133-3312, USA, 415-788-3666; **Companies:** Connell Foods, Inc., 45 Cardinal Drive, Westfield, NJ 07092, USA; Mitsubishi Foods, Inc., PO Box 81226, San Diego, CA 92138, USA; Nozaki, Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 4011, New York, NY 10048, USA; SYSCO Corporation, 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, TX 77077-2027, USA

**Tyson Foods/Holly Farms Nutshell:** Tyson Foods took over Holly Farms and immediately moved to eliminate unionized trucking jobs, charges the Teamsters Local 391. Tyson is accused of other unfair labor practices, as well. **Called by:** Boycott Committee, Teamsters Local 391, PO Box 929, Kernersville, NC 27825, USA, 910-668-0441; **Company:** Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA, 501-756-4000

**United Airlines** (see: Coca-Cola)

**United Way of America** (see: Boys Scouts of America)

**UNOCAL Nutshell:** UNOCAL, parent company of Union 76 service stations, continues to do business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott of all businesses in the country. Rainforest Action Network (RAN) reports that UNOCAL is developing a natural gas pipeline through tropical rainforest belonging to the Mon and Karen people of Burma. For more details on the Burma boycott, see the PepsiCo listing above. **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 98111, USA, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** Roger C. Beach, President, UNOCAL Corp., 1201 W 5th St, Los Angeles, CA 90017, USA, (800) 227-1255

**Vancouver Aquarium Nutshell:** Charging that the Vancouver Aquarium in Vancouver, British Columbia, "continues to display and unsuccessfully breed two Icelandic Killer whales [orcas]," the Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period and Lifeforce have called for a boycott of the aquarium until these wild caught whales are released back to the wild. Lifeforce further sites inhumane conditions for other marine mammals at the park. **Called by:** Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period, Annelise Sorg, Director, 8636 Granville St, Vancouver, BC V6P 5A1, Canada, (604) 266-3900; Lifeforce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; **Company:** Parks Board Commissioners, 2099 Beach Ave, Vancouver, BC V6G 1Z4, Canada

**Veal Nutshell:** Veal calves are cruelly raised in small, cramped pens, charges the Humane Society of the US (HSUS). **Called by:** HSUS, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA; **Company:** Provimi Veal Corp., PO Box 1608, Waukesha, WI 53187, USA

**Warner-Lambert Nutshell:** Warner-Lambert, maker of Listerine, and many other consumer products, has a history of sponsorship of television programming that promotes sex, violence and profanity, including the new ABC series, *NYPD Blue*, reports the American Family Association (AFA). **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; **Company:** Melvin R. Goodes, Chairman, Warner-Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Rd, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, USA, 201-540-2000, 800-223-0182

**West Edmonton Mall Nutshell:** Boycott organizers are opposing the captivity of marine mammals in the West Edmonton Mall, a mega-mall with a marine theme park and carnival rides outside Edmonton, Alberta. **Called by:** Lifeforce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; **Company:** Ghermezian Brothers, Owners, West Edmonton Mall, Suite 3000, 8770 170th St., Edmonton, AB T5T 4M2, Canada

**Weyerhaeuser Nutshell:** Weyerhaeuser

## THE PRODUCTS THEY MAKE

plans to log over one million acres of pristine forest lands in Siberia, threatening habitat for Siberian tigers, sable, wolves, brown bear, salmon, reindeer and other species, many of which are endangered, reports the Native Forest Network. Varying reports place the remaining Siberian tiger population anywhere between 80 and 300. Called by: Suzanne Pardee, Native Forest Network, PO Box 60271, Seattle, WA 98160, USA, 206-542-1356; Company: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477, USA

**Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific Nutshell:** Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific (GP) import endangered tropical hardwoods, which also endangers numerous habitats and indigenous peoples, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Companies: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477; T. Marshall Hahn, CEO, GP Company, 133 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA, 404-521-4000

**Yukon Territory Nutshell:** The territorial government is proceeding with its plan to kill wolves, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; Company: Honourable John Ostachek, Government Leader, Yukon Territorial Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2O6, Canada, 403-667-5603; Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon, #203-208 Main St, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2A9, Canada, 403-668-3331 ✓\$

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What follows is a listing of products, by brand name, which are produced by companies or regions listed under ON-GOING BOYCOTTS, beginning on page 37. Products are separated alphabetically into categories based on the type of product. The letter code to the right of each product listing refers to the boycotted company which produces the product. A legend of these company codes appears on page 50. The intent of this section is to facilitate the consumer's ability to support any particular boycott by allowing the consumer to easily identify the products made by boycott targets. It is not intended to endorse the boycott of any particular product. Please see ON-GOING BOYCOTTS (page 37) for reasons behind the boycott of any particular product.

### appliances

Braun	GLT
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### auto clubs

American Automobile Assoc	AAA
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### bakery

Break Cake sweet goods	AB
Bun Length	PM
Colonial breads	AB
Duncan Hines	P&G
Entenmann's	PM
Friehofer's	PM
General Foods	PM
Grant's Farm breads	AB
Lender's bagels	PM
Orowheat breads	PM
The Huntley & Palmer	RJR

### baking

Bakers chocolate	PM
Calumet	PM
Country Kitchen molasses	PM
Davis baking powder	RJR
Diamond Walnuts	DWG
Domino sugar	T&L
GW sugar	T&L
Nestle Toll House Morsels	NES
Peter's Candy Making Products	NES
Rapidrise	RJR
Redpath sugar	T&L

### baking mixes

Duncan Hines	P&G
Kraft	PM
Pillsbury	GGG

### banks

Bank of California	MTU
Barnett Bank	LBI
First Florida Bank	LBI
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK

Republic Federal Savings & Loan	WYH
Weyerhaeuser Mortgage Co.	WYH

### bath products

Aveeno	SCJ
Fisher Price bath products	SCJ

### beer

Anheuser	AB
Blatz	GHB
Blitz Weinhard	GHB
Bud Dry	AB
Bud Light	AB
Budweiser	AB
Busch	AB
Carlsberg	AB
Carling Black Label	GHB
Colt 45	GHB
Coors	ACB
Coors Cutter	ACB
Coors Dry	ACB
Coors Light	RJR
Dos Equis	AB
Elephant Malt	GHB
George Killian's Red	ACB
Henry Weinhard's	GHB
King Cobra malt liquor	AB
Kingsbury	GHB
Kirin	MTU
Leinenkugel	PM
Lite	PM
Lowenbrau	PM
Magnum	PM
Meister Brau	PM
Michelob	AB
Mickey's Malt Liquor	GHB
Miller	PM
Miller Genuine Draft	PM
Milwaukee's Best	PM
Moosehead	RJR
Munich Octoberfest	PM
Natural Light	AB
O'Doul's non-alcoholic	AB
Old Style	GHB
Rainier	GHB
Red, White & Blue	GHB
Schmidt	GHB
Special Export	GHB
St. Ide's	GHB

### breakfast drinks

Cain's tea	NES
Fruit Tea	PM
Instant High Point	P&G
Postum	PM
Tang	PM

### broadcast media

Disney	same
KCMU-FM Seattle	same
NBC television	same

### building materials

Boise-Cascade	same	canned vegetables		Good Seasons	PM
Georgia-Pacific	GP			Grey Poupon Dijon	RJR
Lykes Timber, Mulch & Fence Posts	LBI	Contadina tomato products	NES	Gulden's Mustard	AHP
Stainmaster carpets	SGM	Del Monte	RJR	Kraft	PM
Weyerhaeuser	WYH	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Log Cabin syrup	PM
<b>cameras</b>		Libby's	NES	Makin' Cajun	PM
		Santiam	NRP	Miracle Whip	PM
Nikon	MTU	<b>carpets</b>		Old Smokehouse sauces	HRM
<b>candy</b>		Monsanto Wear-Dated	MST	Ortega	RJR
Adams gum	WLC	<b>cereal</b>		Polaner jams & jellies	AHP
Baby Ruth	RJR	Cream of Wheat	RJR	Regina wine vinegars	RJR
Beemans gum	WLC	Cremerie Triple Cream	PM	Seven Seas	PM
Bit O Honey	NES	Croonchy Star	PM	Thick 'n Spicy	PM
Bonkers	RJR	Frosted Rice Krinkles	PM	Thousand Island	PM
Breath savers	RJR	General Foods brands	PM	Vermont Maid syrup	RJR
Bubaloo gum	WLC	Nabisco Fruit Wheats	RJR	Viva	PM
Bubble Yum	RJR	Nabisco Raisin Bran	RJR	Wright's liquid smoke	RJR
Bubblicious	WLC	Post brands	PM	<b>conventions &amp; tourism</b>	
Butterfinger	RJR	Shredded Wheat	RJR	Busch Gardens	AB
Caramel	PM			Cobb County, GA	CCG
Carefree gum	RJR			Cobb Galleria Centre, GA	CCG
Certs	WLC	<b>clothing</b>		Cypress Gardens	AB
Charleston Chew	RJR	Brittania	LSC	Disney resorts	same
Chiclets	WLC	Dockers	LSC	Ireland	same
Chuckles	RJR	Gunne Sax	JMI	Montana	MT
Chunky	NES	Jessica McClintock	JMI	North Carolina	NC
Clorets breath mints	WLC	Levi's	LSC	Norway	NWY
Confetti	PM	Officer Corps	LSC	Pennsylvania Dutch Country	same
Dentyne	WLC	Scott McClintock	JMI	San Francisco, CA	same
Dynamints	WLC			Sea World	AB
Freshen-up gum	WLC			Vancouver Aquarium	same
Goobers	NES	<b>coffee</b>		Yukon Territory	same
Kraft	PM			<b>cooking oil</b>	
Licorice Nips	RJR	Brim	PM	Crisco	P&G
Lifesavers	RJR	Butter-Nutt	CCC	E-Z Chef	PM
Mellow	PM	Cain's	NES	Planters	RJR
Nestlé bars - assorted	NES	Chase & Sanborn	NES	Puritan	P&G
Oh Henry!	NES	Coffeemate Non-Dairy Creamer	NES		
Pierson's candies	RJR	Coffetwin	PM	<b>cooking sprays</b>	
Pom Poms	RJR	Folgers	P&G		
Pop Rocks	PM	General Foods International	PM	Pam	NES
Raisinets	NES	Gevalia	PM		
Toblerone chocolates	PM	Hag	PM	<b>cookware</b>	
Trident chewing gum	WLC	Hills Brothers	NES		
Wacky Fruit	RJR	Maryland Club	CCC	Silverstone	SGM
<b>canned fruit</b>		Master Blend	PM	Silverstone II	SGM
Del Monte	RJR	Maxim	PM	Teflon	SGM
Dole	C&C	Maxwell House	PM	<b>cosmetics</b>	
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	MJB coffee & tea	NES		
Libby's	NES	Nescafe	NES	Cover Girl	P&G
Santiam	NRP	Sanka	PM	Lancôme	NES
<b>canned meat</b>		Starbucks bottled coffee drinks	same	Warner Cosmetics	NES
Deviled Spam	HRM	Sunrise Instant Coffee with Chicory	NES		
Libby's	NES	Yuban	PM	<b>crackers</b>	
Spam	HRM				
Trenton	NES	<b>condiments</b>			
<b>canned milk</b>		A-1	RJR	Classic	RJR
Carnation brands	NES	Brer Rabbit syrup & molasses	RJR	Nabisco	RJR
<b>canned sauces</b>		Bull's-Eye	PM	Premium	RJR
Libby's	NES	Bulls Eye	PM	Ritz	RJR
		Cain's condiments & spices	NES	Sunshine brand	AMB
		Catalina dressings	PM	Wheatworth	RJR
		Classic Herb dressing	PM	<b>credit</b>	
		Condimix: Sofrito, Recaito	NES		
		Conzelo	PM		
		Cross & Blackwell	NES	American Express	AMX
		Del Monte	RJR	Barnett Bank	LBI
		General Foods	PM	Chemical Bank	MHT

Manufacturers Hanover Trust	MHT	Polar Bar	PM	financial services
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK	Royal	RJR	
Optima	AMX	Stater Bros.	PM	The Boston Company
cruise lines		diapers		CNA Financial
Lykes Steamship Line	LBI	Albertsons	WYH	Dreyfus Corporation
dairy		Attends	P&G	GNA Corpation
Baker's Blend spread	RJR	Baby Scott Diapers	SPC	Mellon Bank PSFS
Blue Bonnet	RJR	Circle Soopers	WYH	Shearson Lehman
Breakstone's	PM	City Markets	WYH	Weyerhaeuser Financial Services
Breyers	PM	Diaper Doublers Insert Pads	WYH	
Carousel	PM	Dillon	WYH	Farm Fresh Catfish
Casino	PM	Florida Choice	WYH	Farm-Raised Fish
Cheese Whip	PM	Food Lion	WYH	
Cheez Whiz	PM	K-Mart Fitt 'ems	WYH	food service
Chiffon	PM	Krogers	WYH	
Churny	PM	Luvs	P&G	Carnation
Coon	PM	Pampers	P&G	Kraft
Countyside Spread	PM	Safeway Truly Fine	WYH	LJ Minor Corporation
Cracker Barrel	PM	Smiles Diapers	WYH	
Fleischmann's	RJR	Toys 'R' Us	WYH	footwear
Hagan-Daz	GGG	dinner mixes		adidas
Jersey Maid	PM	Oven Fry	PM	Florsheim
Knudsen	PM	Shake 'n Bake	PM	Puma
Kraft	PM	Stove Top	PM	fragrances
Land O' Lakes	same	drink mixes		Ambre Solaire
Light n' Lively	PM	Nestea	NES	California
Parkay	PM	Nestle Quick	NES	Cacharel
Party Time	PM	drinks, other		Drakkar Noir
Philadelphia Cream Cheese	PM	MAX energy drink	CCC	Gloria Vanderbilt
Polly-O	PM	electronics		Gunne Sax
Red Rooster	PM	Mitsubishi Electronics	MTU	Guy Laroche
Sealtest	PM	eye care		Helena Rubenstein
Select-A-Size	PM	Alcon Labs	NES	Hugo Boss
Stay 'n Shape	PM	family planning		Incognito
Temp Tee	PM	Clearblue	AHP	Laura Biagiotti-Roma
Velveeta	PM	Clearplan	AHP	le Jardin
deodorants		e.p.t. Plus pregnancy test	WLC	Navy
Dry Idea	GLT	Semicid	AHP	Old Spice
Imagine Body Spray	GLT	Today contraceptives	AHP	Ralph Lauren
Right Guard	GLT	fast food (see also: restaurants)		Toujours Moi
Secret	P&G	Burger King		Venizia
Soft & Dry	GLT	Burger King	GGG	frozen dinners
Sure	P&G	Hardee's	BEF	A La Carte
department stores		KFC	BAT	Applause
Gimbels	BAT	McDonalds	PPC	Birds Eye
Marshall Field	BAT	McDonalds	McD	Bluebox
Saks Fifth Avenue	BAT	Pizza Hut	BEF	Culinova
desserts		Round Table Pizza	PPC	Entre De-Light
Bird's	PM	Taco Bell	same	Fresh Creations
Birds Eye	PM	feminine products	PPC	Golden Lite
Cool Whip	PM	Always		Hearty Helpings
Crystal Light	PM	Confidets Beltless Maxi Pad	P&G	Hormel
D-Zerta	PM	Confidets Sanitary Napkins	SPC	Jenos
Dream Whip	PM	RJR	SPC	Kraft Entrees
Foremost	PM			Lean Cuisine
Frusen Gladje	PM			Ronzoni
General Foods	PM			Stouffer's Dinner Supreme
Hydrox	AMB			Stouffer's Entrees
Jell-o	PM			Surepac Tater Dogs
Minute Tapioca	PM			The Budget Gourmet
My*T*Fine	RJR			Tombstone pizza
Nabisco	RJR			Totinos
				elveeta shells & cheese
				frozen foods

Lender's Bagels	PM	gold	GOLD	Antrol	AHP
Pillsbury	GGG	guns & hunting gear		Black Flag	AHP
<b>frozen fruit</b>				Holiday	AHP
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Browning	same	Off insect repellent	SCJ
<b>frozen juice</b>		hair care		Raid	SCJ
Citrus Hill juices	P&G	Agree	SCJ	Snarol	AHP
Dole	C&C	Biotene H-24	CRM	<b>insurance</b>	
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Bon Sant(e)	CRM	Continental Causality	LRD
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	Clarion	P&G	State Farm Insurance Companies	SFI
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	Country Roads	CRM	<b>laundry &amp; cleaning</b>	
Minute Maid juices & ades	CCC	Cover Girl	P&G	Aerowax	AHP
Texsun	P&G	Halsa	SCJ	Biz bleach	P&G
Tropicana juices	SGM	Head & Shoulders	P&G	Bold	P&G
Tropicana Twister	SGM	Ivory	P&G	Bounce	P&G
Winter Hill	P&G	Jojoba Farms	CRM	Cascade	P&G
<b>frozen meat &amp; fish</b>		Lift	P&G	Cheer	P&G
Hormel	HRM	Mill Creek	CRM	Comet	P&G
Louis Kemp	PM	Mink Difference	GLT	Dash	P&G
<b>frozen vegetables</b>		Mountain Herbery	CRM	Dawn	P&G
Americana Recipe	PM	Pantene	P&G	Dependo	AHP
Birds Eye	PM	Performing Preference	NES	Downy	P&G
Blue Ribbon	PM	Pert	P&G	Dreft	P&G
Farm Fresh	PM	Prell	P&G	Easy-Off	AHP
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Rain Tree	GLT	Era	P&G
Green Giant	GGG	Silkience	CRM	Gain	P&G
Speas Farms	P&G	Sleepy Hollow	NES	Ivory	P&G
Tender Leaf	P&G	Studio Line	GLT	Joy	P&G
Tiny Taters	PM	Tame	GLT	Mr. Clean	P&G
Vegetable Classics	RJR	The Dry Look	GLT	Old English Furniture Care	AHP
<b>fruit</b>		Toni Home Perms	GLT	Oxydol	P&G
California table grapes	GRP	Vidal Sassoon	P&G	Sani-Flush	AHP
Dole bananas	C&C	White Rain	GLT	Solo	P&G
Dole pineapples	C&C	<b>hardware</b>		Spic & Span	P&G
<b>fruit drinks</b>		Master Lock	AMB	Tegon	PM
Bright and Early	CCC	<b>health aids</b>		Tide	P&G
Hi-C	CCC	Myadec vitamins	WLC	Top Job	P&G
<b>fruit juice</b>		<b>hotels &amp; resorts</b>		Woolite Rug & Upholstery Cleaners	AHP
Citrus Hill	P&G	Disney	same	<b>lighter fluid</b>	
Del Monte	RJR	Holiday Inn	same	Gulf Lite	AHP
Dole	C&C	Loews	LRD	Kwik Lite	AHP
Five Alive	CCC			Wizard Charcoal Lighter	AHP
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	<b>household paper</b>		<b>meat</b>	
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	all "degradable" plastics	DGP	all beef	BEF
Libby's	NES	Angel Soft toilet tissue	GP	Hormel Super Select Fresh Pork	HRM
Libby's Juicy Juice	NES	Banner	P&G	Lykes Meats	LBI
Minute Maid	CCC	Boise-Cascade	same	McKinley Pack	HRM
Sunkist	RJR	Bounty	P&G	Veal	same
Sunny Delight	P&G	Charmin	P&G	<b>mixers</b>	
Tropicana	SGM	Cormatic toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Club Soda	SGM
Wyler's	PM	Coronet napkins	GP	Seagram's Collins Mixer	SGM
<b>furniture</b>		Delta towels	GP	Seagram's Ginger Ales	SGM
Broyhill Furniture	NC	Hudson napkins	GP	Seagram's Half & Half	SGM
Thomasville Furniture	NC	MD toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Seltzers	SGM
<b>gold</b>		Mr. Big toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Sparkling Waters	SGM
		Mr. Big towels	GP		
		Puffs	P&G	<b>motor vehicles</b>	
		Soft Ply napkins	GP	Ford	FMC
		Sparkle towels	GP	Lincoln	FMC
		White Cloud	P&G	Mercury	FMC
		<b>insecticides</b>		Mitsubishi Motors	MTU

<b>movies</b>		<b>Swingline</b>	<b>AMB</b>	<b>Butcher Bones</b>	<b>RJR</b>
Disney	same	<b>oral care</b>		Dr. Ballard's dog foods	<b>NES</b>
<b>movie theatres</b>		Anusol ointment	<b>WLC</b>	Friskies Buffet	<b>NES</b>
Loews	LRD	Benzodent	<b>P&amp;G</b>	IAMS	<b>same</b>
		Chloraseptic	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Mighty Dog	<b>NES</b>
		Complete	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Milkbones	<b>NBPF</b>
		Crest	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Milkbones	<b>RJR</b>
<b>non-prescription medicines</b>		Denquel	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Rawhide Strips	<b>NBPF</b>
Advil	AHP	Efferdent	<b>WLC</b>	Rawhide Strips	<b>RJR</b>
Ambien	MST	Effergrip	<b>P&amp;G</b>	T.C. Biscuits	<b>NBPF</b>
Anacin	AHP	Fasteeth	<b>P&amp;G</b>	T.C. Biscuits	<b>RJR</b>
Anbesol	AHP	Fixodent	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Tetra fish food & supplies	<b>WLC</b>
Arthritis Pain Formula	AHP	Gleem	<b>P&amp;G</b>		
Benadryl	WLC	Kleenite	<b>P&amp;G</b>	<b>petroleum products</b>	<b>AMC</b>
Benylin cough syrup	WLC	Listerine	<b>WLC</b>	Amoco	<b>BP</b>
Bisodol	AHP	Listermint	<b>WLC</b>	British Petroleum/BP	
Bromo Seltzer	WLC	Oral B	<b>GLT</b>	Chevron	<b>same</b>
Bromatapp	HRP	Scope	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Havoline	<b>TEX</b>
Caladryl	WLC			Mobil	<b>same</b>
Daypro	MST			Texaco	<b>TEX</b>
Dermoplast	AHP			Union 76	<b>UNC</b>
Doxylamine Succinate	HRP	Boy Scouts of America	<b>BSA</b>	UNOCAL	<b>UNC</b>
Dramamine	P&G	The Nature Conservancy	<b>TNC</b>		
Dristan	AHP	United Way of America	<b>UWA</b>	<b>pickled foods</b>	
Hall's cough drops	WLC			Claussen	<b>PM</b>
Icy Hot rub	P&G			Steinfeld's products	<b>STF</b>
Lice-Enz Foam Kit	HRP	<b>paper bags</b>			
Medi-Flu	WLC	Daishowa	<b>DAI</b>	<b>poultry</b>	
Mediquell cough tablets	WLC	Elite	<b>DAI</b>	Chicken By George	<b>HRM</b>
Metamucil	P&G			Holly Farms	<b>THF</b>
Micronazol Creme	HRP	<b>paper products</b>		Holly Farms	<b>IRF</b>
Momentum	AHP	Boise-Cascade	<b>same</b>	Jennie-O	<b>HRM</b>
Norwich Aspirin	P&G	Champion International	<b>same</b>	Louis Rich	<b>PM</b>
NyQuil	P&G	Daishowa paper	<b>DAI</b>	Perdue	<b>PRD</b>
Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals	WLC	Scott paper (UK & Canada)	<b>BCF</b>	Tyson	<b>THF</b>
Pepto-Bismol	P&G				
Percogesic	P&G	<b>peanut butter</b>		<b>powdered milk</b>	
Preparation H	AHP	Jif	<b>P&amp;G</b>	Carnation brands	<b>NES</b>
Primatec	AHP				
Quiet World	AHP			<b>prepared foods</b>	
Remegel antacid	WLC	<b>periodicals</b>			
Riopan	AHP	Better Homes and Gardens	<b>MDD</b>	Chef Boyardee	<b>AHP</b>
Rolaids	WLC	Cosmopolitan	<b>MDD</b>	Dennison's Chili	<b>AHP</b>
Sinex	P&G	Family Circle	<b>MDD</b>	Dinty Moore	<b>HRM</b>
Sinutabs	WLC	McCall's	<b>MDD</b>	Hormel	<b>HRM</b>
Sleepeze	AHP	New York Times	<b>BCF</b>	Luck's Country Style Beans	<b>AHP</b>
Tolnaftate Soin	HRP	Newsweek	<b>MDD</b>	Mary Kitchen	<b>HRM</b>
Trendar	AHP	People Magazine	<b>MDD</b>	Ortega	<b>RJR</b>
Tucks medicated pads	WLC	Playboy	<b>MDD</b>	Ranch Style Beans	<b>AHP</b>
Vick's cough & cold products	P&G	Seattle Times	<b>BCF</b>		
Viromed	AHP	Sports Illustrated	<b>MDD</b>	<b>processed meat</b>	
		TV Guide	<b>MDD</b>	Black Label ham	<b>HRM</b>
<b>nuts</b>		Time Magazine	<b>MDD</b>	Burgermeister Salami	<b>HRM</b>
Diamond	DWG	US News & World Report	<b>MDD</b>	Cure 81 ham	<b>HRM</b>
Fisher	P&G	USA Today	<b>BCF</b>	Curmaster ham	<b>HRM</b>
Planters	RJR	Vancouver Sun	<b>BCF</b>	Di Lusso Genoa	<b>HRM</b>
		Wall Street Journal	<b>BCF</b>	Dubuque meat products	<b>HRM</b>
<b>office supplies</b>		Women's Day	<b>MDD</b>	EXL ham	<b>HRM</b>
Boise-Cascade	same	<b>personal care</b>		Homeland Salami	<b>HRM</b>
Cardigan paper	GP			HoneyBaked Ham	<b>HBH</b>
Champion Paper	same	Fresh Wipes	<b>SPC</b>	Hormel luncheon meats	<b>HRM</b>
Dixon-Ticonderoga pencils	DXT	Q-Tips Thermometers	<b>AHP</b>	Hormel Pepperoni	<b>HRM</b>
Flair	GLT			Hormel prepared sausages	<b>HRM</b>
Hopper paper	GP	<b>pet foods</b>		Hormel Salami	<b>HRM</b>
Liquid Paper	GLT	Alpo	<b>GGG</b>	Leoni Brand Pepperoni	<b>HRM</b>
Oriole pencils	DXT	Butcher Bones	<b>NBPF</b>	Light & Lean Deli	<b>HRM</b>
Paper Mate	GLT			Lumber Jack Beef Roll	<b>HRM</b>

Lykes Meats	LBI	MJB	NES	Santitas	PPC
Old Smokehouse Thuringer	HRM	Ronzoni	PM	Sun Chips	PPC
Old Tyme Sausage	HRM	Suzy Wan	PM	Tostidos	PPC
Oscar Meyer	PM			Yum-Yums	AMB
Primissimo ham	HRM	seasonings & bouillon			
Rosa Grande Pepperoni	HRM				
Viking Cervelat Summer Sausage	HRM	Maggi	NES	soap	
<b>real estate</b>		<b>shaving products</b>		Camay	P&G
Lykes Shore Management	LBI	Atra	GLT	Clear Complexion	AMB
Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.	WYH	Daisy	GLT	Coast	P&G
<b>regions products</b>		Edge	SCJ	Ivory	P&G
China	same	Face Saver	GLT	Kirk's castile	P&G
Chinese made toys	TOY	Foamy Shaving Cream	GLT	Lava	CRM
Colorado	CO	Gillette Swival	GLT	Loanda	P&G
Norway	NWY	Good News	GLT	Safeguard	P&G
Taiwan	TWN	Noxema	P&G	Zest	P&G
Yukon Territory	same	Personal Touch lady's razor	WLC	<b>soft drinks</b>	
<b>restaurants (see also: fast food)</b>		Schick Super II	WLC	Calistoga	NES
Borel's	NES	Sensor	GLT	Caribbean Cooler	PM
Cheese Cellar	NES	Trac II	GLT	Celestial Seasonings Iced Tea	NES
Chicago	NES	Tracer razors	WLC	Coca-Cola	CCC
Hardee's	BAT	Ultrex blades	WLC	Coca-Cola Classic	CCC
J.B. Winberie	NES			Country Foods	PM
James Tavern	NES	<b>skin care</b>		Country Time	PM
John Q's	NES	Aapri	GLT	Crystal Light	PM
One Nation	NES	Bain de Soleil	P&G	Crystal Pepsi	PPC
Parker's Lighthouse	NES	Bon Santé	CRM	Diet Coke	CCC
Pier East	NES	Carme	CRM	Diet Mug Root Beer	PPC
Pier W	NES	Clear Complexion	AMB	Diet Pepsi	PPC
Pizza Hut	PPC	Clearasil	P&G	Diet Slice	PPC
Round Table Pizza	same	Compound W	AHP	Diet Sun	PM
Rusty Scupper	PPC	Corn Husker's body lotion	WLC	Fanta	CCC
The Roxy	NES	Country Roads	CRM	Fresca	CCC
The Whole Grain	NES	Curel	SCJ	Fruit Boxes	PM
Top	NES	Denorex	AHP	General Foods	PM
Vernon's	NES	Jafra	GLT	Hawaiian Punch	RJR
<b>retail stores</b>		Lancôme	NES	Hi-C sodas	CCC
American Fare stores	KMT	Lubriderm lotion	WLC	Kool-Aid	PM
Bargain Harold's	KMT	Mergens lotion	AMB	Kool-Aid Koolbursts	same
Blockbuster Video	BBV	Neet	AHP	Kool-Aid Koolbursts	PM
Builders Square home supply	KMT	Noxema	P&G	La Croix Mineral Water	GHB
Ernst Home & Garden Centers	EHG	Oil of Olay	PPG	Mellow Yellow	CCC
Kmart	KMT	Plénitude	NES	Minute Maid	CCC
Mall of America (MN)	WEM	Saxon	P&G	Mountain Dew	PiC
Music Plus	BBV	Soft Sense lotion	SCJ	Mr. Pibb	CCC
Musicland	same	Wondra	P&G	Mug Root Beer	PPC
Office Max	KMT			Orange Slice	PPC
PACE warehouse stores	KMT	<b>snacks</b>		Pepsi	PPC
Pay Less drug stores	EHG	Baken-Ets	PPC	Perrier Mineral Water	NES
Pearl Vision Center	KMT	Barnum's Animal Crackers	RJR	Ramblin Root Beer	CCC
Safeway	BBV	Better Cheddars	RJR	Santiba	CCC
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	KMT	Bonker!	RJR	Saratoga	PM
Sound Warehouse	KMT	Chee•tos	PPC	Sprite	CCC
Sports Authority	GGG	Cheez Links	PM	Strawberry Falls	PM
The Nature Company	same	Clover Ridge	PM	Supri	PM
Waldenbooks	KMT	Del Monte	RJR	TAB	CCC
West Edmonton Mall	WEM	Diamond nuts	DWG	Tang	PM
<b>rice &amp; pasta</b>		Doritos	PPC	Tropicana Twister	SGM
Contadina pastas & sauces	NES	Eagle Brand snacks	AB		
General Foods	PM	Franklin Crunch 'n Munch	AHP	Maggi	NES
Kraft	PM	Fritos	PPC		
Minute Rice	PM	Handi-Snacks	PM	<b>spirits</b>	
		Jiffy Pop popcorn	AHP	Absolut Vodka	GGG
		Lays	PPC	Bailey's Irish Cream	GGG
		Mohawk	PM	Black Douglas Scotch	SGM
		Planters	RJR	Black Velvet	GGG
		Pringles	P&G	Bombay Dry Gin	GGG
		Ruffles	PPC		

Captain Morgan Rum	SGM	transportation	Nemasket Spring Water	CCC
Chivas Regal Scotch	SGM		Oasis	NES
Crown Royal Canadian Whiskey	SGM	Alaska Airlines	Ozarka	NES
Dark Eyes Vodka	AMB	United Airlines	same	Perrier Mineral Water
Gilbey's Gin	GGG		same	Poland Spring Water
J&B Scotch	GGG	trust funds		Utopia
Jim Beam bourbon	AMB			Vittel
Jim Dandy	GGG	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK	Zephyr Hills
José Cuervo	GGG			
Popov Vodka	GGG	tuna		wine
Royal Salute	SGM			
Seagram's 7 Crown Whiskey	SGM	3 Diamonds	TUNA	Almaden
Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whiskey	SGM	3 Diamonds	MTU	Barton & Guestier
Seagram's Extra Dry Gin	SGM	all "house" brands	TUNA	Beringer
Smirnoff Vodka	GGG	Geisha	TUNA	C&B Vintage Cellars
		SYSCO	TUNA	Chateau Souverain
				Chateau Ste Michelle
sporting goods		utilities		Columbia Crest
adidas	same			Conn Creek
Browning	same	Lykes Energy	LBI	Christian Brothers
		Peoples Gas Company	LBI	Farron Ridge
sportswear		vegetable juices		Heublein
adidas	same			Julius Kayser
Browning	same	Libby's	NES	Lancers
LA Gear	same			Los Hermanos
Puma	same	watches		Maison Deutz
Timberland	same			Mumm & Perrier-Jouet Champagnes
		Bulova	LRD	SGM
sugar		Timex	TMX	Napa Ridge
Domino	T&L	water - bottled		Sterling Vineyards
Redpath	T&L			The Monterey Vineyard
GW	T&L	Aqua Libra	GGG	Villa Mt Eden
		Arrowhead	NES	VM Whidbey
sweeteners		Calistoga	NES	
		Cinzano	GGG	
Equal	MST	Deer Park	NES	Seagrams
Nutrasweet	MST	Ice Mountain	NES	SGM
		La Croix Mineral Water	GHB	yard care
				Roundup
				MST

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## COMPANY LEGEND

AAA	American Automobile Assoc	EHG	Ernst Home & Garden Centers	NC	North Carolina
AB	Anheuser-Busch	FMC	Ford Motor Company	NES	Nestlé
ACB	Coors	FRF	Farm-Raised Fish	NRP	NORPAC
AHP	American Home Products	GGG	Green Giant/Grand Metropalitan	NWY	Norway
AMB	American Brands (Tobacco)	GHB	G. Heilmann Brewing Co.	P&G	Procter & Gamble
AMC	Amoco Corporation	GLT	Gillette	PPC	PepsiCo
AMX	American Express	GOLD	Gold	PM	Philip Morris (see also Tobacco)
BAT	British American (Tobacco)	GP	Georgia-Pacific	PRD	Perdue
BBV	Blockbuster Video, etc.	GRP	Grapes	RJR	RJ Reynolds (see also Tobacco)
BCF	British Columbia Forest Products	HBH	HoneyBaked Ham	SGM	Seagram's
BEF	Beef	HD	Home Depot	SFI	State Farm Insurance
BGH	Bovine Growth Hormone	HRM	Hormel	STF	Steinfeld's
BP	British Petroleum	HRP	Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals	T&L	Domino Sugar
BSA	Boy Scouts of America	IRF	Irradiated Foods	TEX	Texaco
CCC	Coca-Cola Company	JMI	Jessica McClintock Inc	THF	Tyson/Holly Farms
CCG	Cobb County, Georgia	KMT	Kmart	TMX	Timex
CLX	Clorox	LBI	Lykes Brothers, Inc	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
CRM	Carme	LRD	Lorillard (Tobacco)	TOB	Tobacco Subsidiaries
CSM	Chateau Ste Michelle/Columbia	LSC	Levi Strauss & Co.	TOY	Toycott
	Crest (see also UST)	MBK	Mellon Bank PSFS	TUNA	Tuna Boycott
DAI	Daishowa Paper	McD	McDonalds	TWN	Taiwan
DGP	Degradable Plastics	MDD	Magazine Dirty Dozen	UNC	UNOCAL
DWG	Diamond Walnut Growers	MST	Monsanto	UST	UST (Tobacco)
DXT	Dixon-Ticonderoga	MT	Montana	UWA	United Way of America
		MTU	Mitsubishi	WEM	West Edmonton Mall
		MXM	Redwood products/Maxxam	WLC	Warner-Lambert
		NBPFF	Nabisco Brands pet foods	WYH	Weyerhaeuser

## Other Boycott Publications

*Boycott Action News*, published quarterly as an 8-page add-on to the *Co-op America Quarterly*, provides up-dated basic listings of on-going boycotts and a handful of feature and update articles on particular boycotts. Available only with a \$20 membership to Co-op America. Write to Co-op America, 1850 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

*Bunny Huggers' Gazette* is a bi-monthly publication following the animal rights movement. It provides an extensive listing of on-

going animal rights boycotts. Subscriptions are \$13/year (\$17.50 in Canada). Write to *Bunny Hugger's Gazette*, PO Box 601, Temple, TX 76503.

*Label Letter*, published bimonthly by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, maintains an on-going list of labor boycotts sanctioned by the AFL-CIO. For subscription information, write to *Label Letter*, Union Label & Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

## Next Time

### Features-

- Farmers' Markets

### Boycott Reports-

- BC Forest Products
- Fish Farms

### News & Updates-

- Daishowa
- Baseball
- California Prop. 187

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(News &amp; Updates from page 36)

pregnant, reports Chicago Animal Rights Coalition (CHARC). "Even while they are beaming with pride, they are preparing the public for the high likelihood that the baby will die," reports CHARC. "To date, there has been only one successful white-sided birth in captivity. The suffering of the baby, and the grief of the mother means little to the jailers. After all, what they are concerned with is the prestige, the acclaim and the bucks." CHARC has reiterated its boycott call against Shedd sponsors United Airlines, Sears Roebuck and Coca-Cola. "Coke continues to not only support Shedd, but also rodeos and cockfighting. United Airlines has a member on Shedd's Board of Trustees, and is therefore firmly committed to marine slavery. Sears, Roebuck & Co. never even replied to our letters or calls," says CHARC.

**Other News**

Disney apparently has had a fifth boycott called against it by Latino activists in response to the approval by California's voters of anti-immigrant Proposition 187. Nabisco, Chevron, ARCO and Mervyn's de-

partment stores have also been named as potential targets, with a full-scale boycott of California tourism and conventions also apparently in the works. BQ will be investigating these boycotts for the next issue.

Animal Emancipation, Inc., has asked BQ to remove the Elks Club from the On-Going Boycott list. The Elks Club had been put on the list because of its use of rodeos as fundraising events. The request for its removal from the list came at presstime, and therefore the reason for the removal is not immediately available. We hope to have it for the next issue. Cracker Barrel, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and LL Bean have all been temporarily removed from the list pending confirmation that these boycotts are still on-going. The Cotton Creek Conservancy has dropped its boycott of Home Depot because the company has begun construction of its store on "rare, unblemished habitat that is [err, was] home or breeding ground to rare and endangered species." Boycott organizer Brad Roth said, "some of us are maintaining personal boycotts, but the walls are going up."

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